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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

EIGHTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

2nd to 6th, 8th, 9th, 22nd to 27th August 1955.

Volume XI (Nos. 1 to 13).

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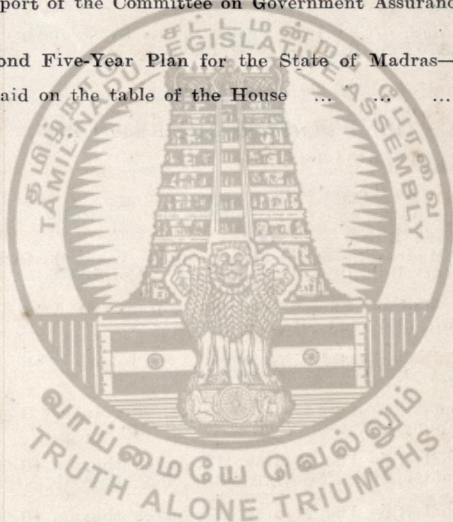
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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

SHRI SRI PRAKASA

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

- 1 SRI K. KAMARAJ NADAR, *Chief Minister.*
- 2 SRI A. B. SHETTY, *Minister in-charge of Medical and Public Health, Co-operation, Housing and Ex-Servicemen.*
- 3 SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, *Minister in-charge of Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries, Cinchona, Rural Welfare, Community Projects, National Extension Scheme, Women's Welfare, Industries and Labour, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.*
- 4 SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM, *Minister in-charge of Finance, Food, Education, Elections, Information and Publicity and Law (Courts and Prisons).*
- 5 SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU, *Minister in-charge of Land Revenue and Commercial Taxes and Rural Development.*
- 6 SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI, *Minister in-charge of Public Works, Accommodation Control, Engineering Colleges, Stationery and Printing including Establishment questions of the Stationery Department and the Government Press.*
- 7 SRI B. PARAMESWARAN, *Minister in-charge of Transport, Harijan Uplift, Hindu Religious Endowments, Registration and Prohibition.*
- 8 SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI, *Minister in-charge of Local Administration.*

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chairman.

THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN.

Deputy Chairman.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ.

Panel of Vice-Chairmen.

- 1 DR. V. K. JOHN.**
- 2 SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA.**
- 3 SRI S. NARSAPAYA.**
- 4 MRS. MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV.**

Secretary to the Council

SRI A. J. SABESA AYYAR, M.A. (up to 31st December 1955).

SRI C. D. NATARAJAN, M.A., B.L. (From 1st January 1956).

MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1 Abdul Salam, M. K. M.	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
2 Allapichai, A. M., B.A., B.L. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
(Deputy Chairman.)	
3 Annamalai Pillai, N.	Do.
4 Balasubramanya Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L.	Madras Graduates.
5 Bashyam Ayyangar, V., B.A., B.L.	Nominated.
6 Bhashyam, K., B.A., B.L.	Madras Graduates.
7 Bhaktavatsalam, M., B.A., B.L. (Minister).	State Legislative Assembly.
8 Chakkarai Chetty, V., B.A., B.L.	Do.
9 Cherian, THE HON. DR. P. V. M.B., B.S., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.L.O., R.O.S. (Lond.) (Chairman).	Madras Graduates.
10 Chidambara Mudaliar, A. ..	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
11 Clubwala Jadhav, Mary C. ..	Nominated.
12 Daivasikhamani Achariar, T. M., F.R.S.A. (Lond.)	Do.
13 Devaraja Mudaliar, T. V. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North-Arcot Local Authorities.
14 Ethirajulu, M.	State Legislative Assembly.
15 Gajapathy Nayagar, A., B.A., B.L.	Do.
16 Gnanamuttu Alexander, M.A. ..	Madras Teachers.
17 Gopalan, K., B.A.	West Coast Local Authorities.
18 Govinda Menon, M. P., B.A. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
19 Gurunandan Row, V., Bar.-at-Law.	Do.
20 John, Dr. V. K., Bar.-at-Law. ..	Madras Graduates.
21 Jothi Vencatachellum —	State Legislative Assembly.
22 Krishnamoorthi, G.	Madras Teachers.
23 Krishnamoorthi, T. G., B.A. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
24 Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, Dr. A., M.D., LL.D., D.S.C., D.C.L.	Madras Graduates.
25 Mahomed Usman, B.A.	Nominated.
26 Manjubhashini, S.	Do.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
27 Maruthavanam Pillai, C.	.. South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
28 Mohamed Raza Khan	State Legislative Assembly.
29 Narayanaswamy Pillai, T. M., M.A., B.L.	Do.
30 Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manra- diar, N.	Do.
31 Narsapaya, S, B.A., B.L. ..	Do.
32 Palaniswami Gounder, K. N. ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
33 Parameswaran, E. H., M.A., L.T. ..	Madras Teachers.
34 Perumalswami Reddi, C. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
35 Purushotham, T., B.A.	Do.
36 Rajagopalachari, C., B.A., B.L. ...	Nominated.
37 Ramaswami, V. V.	State Legislative Assembly.
38 Ramaswami Reddiar, O. P. ..	Nominated.
39 Ranganathan, V. R. M.A., D. LITT.	Madras Teachers.
40 <i>Vacant.</i>	
41 Sankaranarayana Pillai, T. S., B.A., B.L.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
42 Sivasubramanya Nadar, S. P., B.A., B.L.	Do.
43 Somasundara Reddiar, A. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
44 Sreenivasan, Dr. A., M.R.C.P. (Lond.)	Madras Graduates.
45 Srinivasa Rao, S., B.A.	State Legislative Assembly.
46 Subramanyam, A.	Do.
47 Subrahmanyam, B. V., B.A., B.L.	Do.
48 Subbalakshmi, R. S., B.A., L.T.	Nominated.
49 Thiagaraja Reddiar, P. B. K. ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
50 Ummer Koya, P. P., M.A. ..	West Coast Local Authorities.
51 Venkatachalam, G.	Nominated.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

Tuesday, the 2nd August 1955.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF SRI V. RANGASWAMI NAIDU, MEMBER OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AND SIR D. DEVADOSS, SRI M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR, AND SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI, FORMER MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The Hon. the Leader of the House will move the Condolence Resolution on the death of Sri V. Rangaswami Naidu, Sir D. Devadoss, Sri M. B. Rangaswami Reddiar and Sri N. Venkatachalamaji.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

‘ That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri V. Rangaswami Naidu, a Member of this House, and also at the demise of Sir D. Devadoss, Sri M. B. Rangaswami Reddiar, and Sri N. Venkatachalamaji, former Members of the Legislative Council, and conveys its sympathy to the members of their bereaved families.’

“ Sir, at the commencement of this session, it is my melancholy duty to move this resolution. Sri V. Rangaswami Naidu, as hon. Members should be remembering, was sitting in this House during the last session. He was a keen co-operator. He was closely connected, since 1937, with his own panchayat administration. He was also a keen agriculturist. He died of cancer when he was in Bombay.

“ The late Mr. Justice Devadoss lived a full age. He was a very amiable gentleman. He was in the old Legislative Council in the years 1919–21. He was then elevated to the Bench of the High Court. He was a popular lawyer and a popular judge. Even after his retirement, he was taking interest in various institutions.

“ Sri Rangaswami Reddiar of Tiruvannamalai was a Member of the old Legislative Council. He was connected with local bodies. He was the President of the District Board for some time, and he was taking active interest in several public activities.

“ Sri Venkatachalamaji was a Member of the Legislative Council representing a constituency in Visakhapatnam district. He was in the old Council for a period of 15 years since 1937. In 1937

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF
SRI V. RANGASWAMI NAIDU, MEMBER OF THE MADRAS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND SIR D. DEVADOSS,
SRI M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR AND SRI N. VENKATACHALA-
MAJI, FORMER MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

[2nd August 1955]

he was elected from the Visakhapatnam general constituency, and he was taking keen interest in public affairs, particularly of his own district.

“I do hope, Sir, that this resolution will be passed unanimously.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“Sir, I associate myself fully with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House. It is very unfortunate that the first-named gentleman, who was a Member of this House, could not be present on many occasions owing to serious illness. But when he was present, he took an active interest. He was amiable and friendly with all the Members. He comes of a very respectable family.

“Sir Devadoss, I need hardly say, was one of the great figures of South India. Many of the present generation may not have known about him and the work that he did both in the Legislature and on the High Court.

“Sri Rangaswami Reddiar was a very notable figure, and I knew him well as a person who took lot of interest in local self-government.

“Sri Venkatachalamaji also was keenly interested in civic affairs.

“I associate myself fully with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and support the resolution.”

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, காலம் சென்ற ஸ்ரீமான் ரங்கசாமி ரெட்டியார் பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சி காலத்தில் நடந்த சட்ட சபையில் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவின் ஒரு பகுதியின் பிரதிநிதியாக இருந்து சரியானபடி கடமையைச் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறார். அவர் ஒரு உயர்ந்த குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர். தாலுகா போர்டு பிரசிடெண்டாக பலவருஷங்கள் இருந்து, திருவண்ணாமலை, செங்கம், போளூர் முதலிய தாலுக்காக்களிலுள்ள மலைப்பிரதேசங்களில் அவர் அன்று செய்து வைத்த வேலை இன்றும் பொது மக்களை பிரமிக்கச் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அம்மலைப்பிரதேசங்களிலெல்லாம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் வைப்பதற்கு மிகவும் பிரயத்தனப்பட்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை வைத்தார். ரோடுகளை அமைத்தார். அது மாத்திரமல்ல. ஜில்லா போர்டு பிரசிடெண்டாக இருந்து கடமையைச் செய்தார். கல்விக் கமிட்டியின் தலைவராக பல வருஷங்கள் வேலை செய்தார். தனது ஜில்லாவிலே சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்துவதற்காக ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து எல்லா ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்தார். ஆனால் துரதிர்ஷ்டவசமாக கால நிலை சரியாக இல்லாததாலும் யுத்தம் குறுக்கிட்டதினாலும் அந்தவேலை தடைப்பட்டு நின்று போய்விட்டது. பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சி நடந்தபோது மந்திரியாக இருந்த ஸ்ரீ பொப்பிலி ராஜா மூலம் சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு பிரயத்தனம் செய்தார். அவர் அதற்காக சென்னை வந்திருந்தபோதுதான் அவருடைய உடல் நிலை பாதிக்கப்பட்டு நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டார். இருந்தும் எப்படியும் சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்ற ஆசையினால் பலமுறை சென்னைக்கு வந்தார். அதனால் அவர் உடல் நிலை கேட்டு சென்னையிலேயே இறந்து போனார். சென்னையிலிருந்து அவருடைய சவம் திருவண்ணாமலைக்குக் கொண்டு

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF
SRI V. RANGASWAMI NAIDU, MEMBER OF THE MADRAS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND SIR D. DEVADOSS,
SRI M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR AND SRI N. VENKATACHALA-
MAJI, FORMER MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL

2nd August 1955]

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

போகப்பட்டு அங்கே அவருடைய ஈமக்கடன்கள் நடத்தப்பட்டன. ஆனால் அவர் எண்ணிய எண்ணம் பூர்த்தியாகவில்லை. சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஏற்பட வில்லை. நமது சர்க்கார் இப்போது வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு சர்க்கரை ஆலையை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு திட்டம் வகுத்துள்ளார்கள். அந்தத் திட்டம் நிறைவேறினால் ஸ்ரீ ரங்கசாமி ரெட்டியாரின் சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஆர்வம் பூர்த்தி அடையும் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அவருடைய நண்பர்கள் சர்க்கரை ஆலை நடத்துவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு ஆண்டவன் அருள் புரியவேண்டுமென்று பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன்.

“ஸ்ரீரங்கசாமி ரெட்டியார் உயர்ந்த குணமுடையவர். தன் விரோதிகளை நண்பர்களாகக் கருதி நன்மை செய்து கடமையாற்றிிருக்கிறார். நாட்டுக்கு சேவை செய்வதையே பிரதானமாகக் கருதியவர். ஆனால் பல பேர்கள் மாற்றுக் கட்சியிலிருந்தவர் என்ற காரணத்துக்காக அவரைப்பற்றி குறை கூறுவார்கள். அவர் மாற்றுக்கட்சியிலிருந்தாலும் நாட்டுப்பற்றுடன் கடமையைச் செய்தார் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எனது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீமான் புருஷோத்தம முதலியார் நான் தேர்தலில் அவருக்கு எதிராக நின்று அவரை தோற்கடித்துவிட்டதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார். காலக்கிரமத்தில் அரசியல் துறையில் முன்னேறியவர்கள் பின் தங்குவார்கள். பின்னுக்கு வந்தவர்கள் முன்னேறுவார்கள். அன்னருடைய சேவைதான் பிரதானம். அவர் செய்த சேவையைப் பாராட்ட நான் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். அவர் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவுக்குச் செய்த சேவை மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்கது. அவர் இந்தச் சபையின் மூலமாகவும் வெளியேயும் செய்த சேவையைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஸ்ரீமான் ரங்கசாமி ரெட்டியாரின் ஆத்மா சாந்தி அடையவேண்டுமென்று ஆண்டவனை பிரார்த்தித்துக் கொண்டு அவருடைய குடும்பத்துக்கு என்னுடைய அனுதாபத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மற்றவர்களுடைய ஆத்மாக்களும் சாந்தி அடைய கடவுளைப் பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன். அவர்களுடைய மறைவுக்கும் என்னுடைய அனுதாபத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“Hon. Members, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the three Members who spoke before me. Mr. Rangaswami Naidu was a sitting Member of this House. Though he did not take any very active part in the proceedings of the House, I still remember the one speech he made here, which was very effective and which made a material contribution to the discussion of the subject then before the House.

“Sir David Devadoss was very well known to me for very many years. He was a very great lawyer and High Court Judge. He was one of the greatest Free Masons in this City.

“About the other two gentlemen, Mr. Rangaswami Reddiar and Mr. Venkatachalamaji, I have not had the honour of knowing them personally. I associate myself with the sentiments expressed in this House and would request hon. Members to stand in silence for a minute by way of passing this resolution.”

The resolution was carried *nem. con.* all the Members standing.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“I shall communicate the resolution to the members of the bereaved families.”

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II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Consultation with the Public Services Commission in regard to appointments and disciplinary cases.

* 291 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether, in the matter of temporary appointments made by the appointing authorities in all the departments of the Government, only qualified persons are required to be appointed, and if so, the action taken by the Government in cases reported by the Madras Public Service Commission where this has not been done;

(b) the action taken by the Government to bring under the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission all posts in Government services which are still outside its purview; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of disciplinary cases against Government servants in which the Madras Public Service Commission was not consulted under Article 320 (c) of the Constitution during 1952-53, with reasons for not so doing?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“(a) The Government have laid down that temporary appointments should not ordinarily be made of a person who does not possess the qualifications prescribed for the post to which he is appointed but in cases where for want of qualified hands, appointment of an unqualified person cannot be avoided, specific orders of Government should be obtained for making the appointment to a non-technical post and if the post is technical, the appointments made should be reported to Government every three months.

“(b) The Madras Public Service Commission reported three cases of appointments of unqualified candidates in the co-operative departments and also some cases of appointment as clerks in the Highways and the Electricity departments. In the cases in the Co-operative department, the orders of Government ratifying the appointments were obtained by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. In one case in the Highways department, the Madras Public Service Commission has given the concurrence to the appointment and in another the candidate was reverted. In four cases in the Electricity department, the temporary appointments are being continued with the concurrence of the Commission, till regular candidates are allotted by the Commission.

“(c) The Madras Public Service Commission Regulations have been revised in consultation with the Commission bringing as many posts as possible within its purview. A copy of the revised regulations was placed on the table of the House on 12th August 1954.

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“(c) It is presumed that the disciplinary cases referred to are cases enquired into by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. Such cases have been excluded from the Commission’s purview by a regulation issued by the Governor under the proviso to Article 320 (c) of the Constitution of India. The reason for excluding such cases is that as practically all the safeguards obtaining in a court of justice would be secured to the accused officers, it is unnecessary to consult the Commission in those cases. This exclusion was ordered on the recommendation of the Corruption Enquiry Committee which was appointed by Government to enquire into the question of corruption in the Public Services and to suggest ways and means for dealing with it. A list^a of such cases is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (a) of the question, may I know whether the rule of rotational representation of Scheduled and Backward classes is observed in the case of temporary appointments also, and if not, will the Government issue a directive to the heads of departments to follow this rule even in the matter of temporary appointments? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I would like to have notice.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ With reference to clause (a), Sir, may I know whether the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings is a court of law, and if not, why on completion of its enquiry, the advice of the Public Service Commission is not taken as laid down in Article 320 (c) of the Constitution before the Government pass final orders? Will the Government kindly re-examine the question in the light of the objections raised by the Madras Public Service Commission in their successive reports and also the procedure adopted by the Hyderabad Public Services Commission? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings is considered a quasi-judicial body and Government do not think it necessary invariably to consult the Public Service Commission regarding the recommendations made by the Tribunal. I may tell the hon. Member that the Government do consult the Commission when they differ from the Tribunal.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ In view of the specific provision made in the Constitution and in view of the fact that in some other States the procedure adopted is to consult the Public Service Commission even in cases dealt with by the Tribunal, will the State Government refer the matter to the Central Government so that a uniform procedure may be followed in this matter in all the States? ”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ We have our own interpretation of the proviso to Article 320 of the Constitution of India. We do not know what exactly is the kind of Tribunal functioning in other States. I do not think it is necessary to have a uniform pattern in this matter.”

4-20 p.m. SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ From the papers placed on the table of the House we find there have been more dismissals and less acquittals. If these cases had been considered by the Public Service Commission, is there not the possibility of the reverse being the order? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not agree with the hon. Member that the Public Service Commission should take definitely a lenient view of these disciplinary matters.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Have there not been cases wherein Government have enhanced the punishment over and above of what has been awarded by the quasi-judicial tribunal and the Public Service Commission? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not know whether the hon. Member refers to any specific cases, where Government have enhanced the punishment as against the recommendations of the Public Service Commission and the Tribunal. If there are sufficient grounds and the Government feel that the punishment should be more deterrent, they might enhance the punishment just as an Appellate Court sometimes, when it thinks it fit, does enhance the sentence given by the trial Court.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Does not the enquiry by a Tribunal into disciplinary matters affecting a person, serving the Government of a State, constitute sufficient reason for not complying with the provisions of Article 320 (3) (c) of the Constitution? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ As regards the Tribunal, it is constituted as a judicial body and therefore it is considered by Government that it is not necessary to refer the recommendations of the Tribunal to the Public Service Commission invariably.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I enquire whether before reversing the decision of the Tribunal, the Government appoint another Tribunal or Judge or some other Judicial Body to find out whether the Tribunal is right or wrong or if need be, to revise the opinion of the judicial body? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have already stated that whenever Government do not feel like accepting the recommendations of the Tribunal, they may make a reference to the Public Service Commission and take their advice.”

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DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I find a large number of Gazetted Officers in the statement furnished. Quite a large number have been dealt with in one year, i.e., 1952–53. The number is as much as 83. During my 33 years of service under the Government, there was only one case of an Assistant Surgeon who was dismissed from service. Will the Government throw some light on the reasons why there has been such a large number of dismissals? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I am sorry I am not in a position to explain the reasons for there being such a large number of dismissals. Unless and until I enquire into each and every case, I cannot explain the reasons. Where the officers have been proved to have committed the offences, necessary action has been taken by Government. Anyhow Government would certainly look into the matter.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ In view of the fact that the number is large, is it not desirable that the Public Service Commission also should be consulted in the matter? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have already stated that whenever Government feel like differing from the Tribunal, they do consult the Public Service Commission.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I enquire whether whenever the Government consult the Public Service Commission, they follow the Commission's opinions or differ from them also? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ As far as I know Government usually accept the opinions of the Public Service Commission.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I take it that because these cases relate to the year 1952–53, none of the members of the Treasury Benches know anything about these cases? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Unless we look into each case, we shall not be in a position to say what exactly is the case.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ As these are matters connected with discipline, may I ask why there should be two authorities, the Government and the Commission to deal with such matters? The Commission is an impartial body not connected with any political organisation and commands the confidence of the people. Why not the Government uphold what the Commission says? Otherwise, it will create a big agitation in the minds of the people. I would like to know whether it is necessary for the Government to deal with these cases.”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I may tell the hon. Member that there is no question of the Government overruling what the Commission says in such matters. Matters are being referred to the Commission for its remarks in appropriate cases.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ With reference to the answer just now given, may I know whether the recommendations of the Public Service Commission in regard to disciplinary matters are accepted by the Government as they are and whether there are not instances in which the Government have rejected the recommendations of the Commission? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I would like to have notice.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I know what is the percentage of cases in which the Government differ from the decisions of the Tribunal? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I am sorry I do not have the statistics with me.”

Improvement of slums under the Madras Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1954.

* 292 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number of slums improved or taken up for improvement so far under the Madras Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1954, with details of cost of each scheme?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Government have decided to draw up a programme of slum improvement and to acquire and improve slums under the provisions of the Madras Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act. Proposals for drawing up the programme have been received from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras. They are under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Have the Government considered the extension of this Act to mufassal municipal towns in view of the fact that slum clearance is given an important place in the Second Five-Year Plan for municipal areas? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ That may be done in due course. Not now.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ It is a long time, quite a long time, since this subject of slum improvement was taken up by the Corporation of Madras. When I was a member of the Corporation Council, this subject went on and on but for want of finance nothing could be done to improve the slums. Has any real improvement been made to the slums in the past? Has any

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improvement worth mentioning been made for improving the slums either by the Corporation of Madras with or without the assistance of the Government of Madras? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Madras Corporation raised a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs in 1951-52 and they have improved 50 slumps standing on Government lands and on Corporation lands. The Corporation has now submitted a scheme of slum improvement to the Government of India asking for about Rs. 5 crores, 50 per cent of it as a subsidy and the other 50 per cent as a loan. The Government of India have said that they cannot give a subsidy but they can give an interest-bearing loan."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" Are the Government satisfied with the progress made by the Corporation of Madras in the matter of slum improvement? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have already stated what the Corporation has so far done."

Maintenance of stock register in the Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras.

* 293 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any stock register in regard to furniture, equipments, etc., is maintained in the Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras;

(b) if so, who is the officer expected to maintain this stock register;

(c) how condemned articles are disposed of; and

(d) if the disposal is by auction, who are the auctioneers?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) A stock register of the Radiological equipment and stores is maintained by the Store-keeper attached to the Barnard Institute of Radiology. The furniture Steward of the Government General Hospital is maintaining a stock register of furniture and fittings of the hospital including those in the Barnard Institute.

" (c) The condemned articles are effectively destroyed or auctioned according to the recommendation of the Condemnation Board.

" (d) Messrs. Wright & Co., Madras, are the auctioneers for the hospital for 1955-56."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" May I know who are the members of the Condemnation Board? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Condemnation Board of the Barnard Institute of Radiology consists of the Director, the Seniormost Radiologist in the Diagnostic and Therapeutic sections and the Officer in charge of the stores, viz., the First Physician."

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ Are not the members of this Board subordinates to the Chairman? When such is the case are they expected to express their opinions fearlessly whenever articles are condemned? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Articles which are considered unserviceable are either destroyed or auctioned. The Director of the Institute is the Chairman of the Board. Other members are people in the Institute.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ What I want to suggest is when the other members of the Board are subordinates to the Director, do the Government expect them to express their opinions fearlessly? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I do not think there is any difficulty to express their opinions.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ Is it not a fact that some of the so-called condemned article have been purchased by agents of people who knew the value of those articles? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I have no information, Sir.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ May I know whether there could be any objection for the Government to associate a member who is not an official in this Board to avoid this kind of objection? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ That suggestion will be considered, Sir.”

*Working of the Madras State Indian Medical Practitioners
Co-operative Stores, Limited, Adyar.*

4-30 P.M. * 294 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras State Indian Medical Practitioners Co-operative Stores, Limited, Adyar, Madras, serves the needs of both the Andhra State and Madras State in regard to indigenous medicines;

(b) whether the Co-operative Stores, Madras, gets permits for the export of prohibited indigenous medicines such as Asavas and Arishtams for catering to the needs of the Andhra State; and

(c) on what basis the sale price of the exported medicines is fixed?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Yes, Sir. It serves the needs of its members in both the States.

“ (b) It was not getting permits for the export of prohibited indigenous medicines out of the Madras State although the conditions of licence issued to the Stores require taking out such permits. Necessary instructions have since been issued to ensure that such transactions do not take place in future.

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“(c) The sale price of exported medicines is fixed on the basis of the cost of raw materials used, labour and supervision charges involved for the preparation and a margin of 20 per cent over the cost of the production. Postage and sales tax are charged separately.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ Sir, are the preparations of medicines up to the standard? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I suppose they are up to the standard, for they are widely used by L.I.Ms., G.C.I.Ms., municipalities and local bodies.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ Are the persons who make the preparations qualified? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Yes, Sir.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Who is to decide that they are up to the standard? May I know whether there is any body constituted by Government to judge their standard? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There is no separate body for the purpose, Sir.”

Delay in getting permits for bringing firewood from non-forest areas.

* 295 Q.—SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a delay of two months in getting permits from the District Forest Officers for bringing firewood from non-forest areas; and

(b) whether the Government propose to authorise the Revenue Inspectors or Tahsildars concerned to issue permits in this regard?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) No, Sir.

The permits are generally issued expeditiously on application.

“(b) No, Sir.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Are the Government aware of the fact that while prices of other commodities have fallen down, the price of firewood has increased in the City of Madras? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have no idea about the increase in price of firewood. If the hon. Member would give me any particulars, I shall look into the matter.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Sir, the fact is that the price of firewood is very high, much more than what it was during the war period. Will the Government see that adequate supply is made to the City of Madras through private agencies, so that the price may come to its proper level? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes, Sir. I shall look into it.”

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B.T. scales of pay for Tamil and Sanskrit Pandits with Secondary Grade Training qualifications.

* 296 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether Tamil and Sanskrit Pandits with Secondary Grade Training qualifications are eligible for B.T. scales of pay if they handle the higher forms;

(b) whether Hindi Pandits possessing similar qualifications are eligible for B.T. scales of pay under similar circumstances; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education):—“(a) & (b) Yes, provided they have full work for not less than 17 hours per week.

“(c) Does not arise.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that Hindi Pandits who are Secondary Grade trained are again forced to undergo Pracharak training?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Perhaps because they do not hold the Pracharak Diploma, they are required to undergo that training.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“Is it not a fact that there is an order of the Director of Public Instruction to the effect that any training would do for a Pandit, and will Government see that Hindi Pandits are not forced to undergo a second training, but are allowed to teach classes according to the present regulations on a par with Tamil and Sanskrit Pandits?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I would suggest to the hon. Member to give notice of a separate question.”

Jurisdiction of Divisional Inspectors of Schools in this State.

* 297 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state the area within the jurisdiction of each Divisional Inspector of Schools in this State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education):—“The jurisdiction of the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Madurai, extends over the educational districts of Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore West, Tanjore East, Madurai, Ramana-
nathapuram, Tirunelveli East, and Tirunelveli West. The Divisional Inspector, Coimbatore, is in charge of the educational districts of North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli (including Pudukkottai), Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Central and South and North Malabar and South Kanara.”

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SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ இந்த வேலையில் அமர்ந்திருப்பவர்களில் யாராவது ரிடையர் ஆனவரது பதவி காலம் நீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Is it correct that Madras comes in the jurisdiction of Madurai Division ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ May I know the reasons why when the intervening districts belong to Coimbatore Division, Madras should come under Madurai, which is far in the South ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Why; there are also Chingleput, South Arcot and Tirunelveli.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Will the Hon. the Minister enlighten the original purpose for which these posts of Divisional Inspectors were created.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The purpose behind the creation of these posts was to supervise the work of the District Educational Officers and others.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Will Government re-examine whether there is need for these intermediary Divisional Inspectors and whether these posts could not be abolished and more District Educational Officers appointed instead to cope with the opening of more elementary and secondary schools every year ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Appointing more District Educational Officers is a different matter. Government have examined this question and they do consider it worthwhile and useful to have these Divisional Inspectors who can have more effective supervision over the work which is very necessary.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Is it a fact that they have no powers to inspect High Schools ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I should like to have notice, Sir.”

Action taken on resolution from the Salavayalar Conference, Cuddalore taluk.

* 298 Q.—**SRI M. ETHIRAJULU** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any resolution from the Salavayalar Conference, Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, which was held in 1949 or 1950, regarding the grant of house-sites for houseless washermen; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“(a) & (b) No information is available regarding the receipt of any such resolution in 1949 as the concerned registers showing the receipt of papers have been destroyed due to efflux of time. No such resolution was received in 1950.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“பெரும்பாலான சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு குடியிருப்பு வசதி கிடையாது என்பது தெரியும். அவர்கள் பொது மக்களுக்கு செய்யும் சேவையோ மிகவும் பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்தது. அப்படி அனுதினமும் உழைக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொள்ள இனிமேலாவது சர்க்கார் புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை ஒதுக்கித்தர முன்வருவார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“Sir, as regards cities, it is the primary duty of the Municipalities to provide for housing. If the hon. Member would induce the Salavayalars just to come a few furlongs outside Municipal limits, steps would be taken to acquire lands for their house sites.”

Improvements to the Mamandur tank in the North Arcot district.

* 299 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any scheme or proposal to make the Mamandur tank in the North Arcot district more useful to the agriculturists of that area?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“The answer is in the affirmative.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“Sir, will arrangements be made to supply this tank with freshes from Cheyyar river?”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“Sir, the scheme costs Rs. 50,000, for works or Rs. 64,760 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The additional yield benefits to the tune of 33 tons of rice per annum and the cost per ton of additional yield works out to Rs. 1,962.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“May I know whether the proposed supply to this tank is to be from Cheyyar or from the Padapady dam from the Pālar freshes?”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“No, Sir. The proposal is to shift the head sluice of the Rajakkal supply channel to the point just below the Cheyyar spring channel entry and excavating a separate channel from that point below the present head sluice and connecting it to the old channel.”

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Appointment of Inspector-General of Registration.

* 300 Q.—SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state with reference to the last appointment of the Inspector-General of Registration—

(a) whether it was the practice till now to appoint a senior District Registrar as the Inspector-General of Registration; and

(b) why it was not done so in this case?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) No, Sir. The appointment to the post is made with reference to the provisions in rule 2 of the special rules for the Madras Registration Service.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“For what period the present incumbent has been appointed Inspector-General?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“For a period of two years.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“Was the Public Service Commission consulted under Article 220 of the Constitution?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“No, Sir.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“Why was not the Service Commission consulted in the matter?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“I just now explained that under rule 2 of the special rules, appointment to the post of Inspector-General of Registration is made by promotion from District Registrars or by recruitment by transfer from Deputy Collectors and Assistant Secretaries to Government. The appointment was made in accordance with recruitment by transfer from Assistant Secretaries to Government. Therefore the appointment was made without consultation with the Service Commission.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“May I know when the regulation was issued excluding the post from the Commission's purview. Was it before the appointment or after the Commission brought the irregularity to the notice of the Government?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“Who was the Inspector-General from 1942-53?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“Mr. Krishnamoorthi, I think.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“Previously, it was a selection from District Registrars and others. In 1931-42, when Mr. Naidu was appointed, he belonged to the Deputy Collectors’

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Grade. The question is whether it was not from these Deputy Collectors, District Registrars and Under Secretaries to Government that these appointments were made, and whether the present appointment is according to those rules? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Yes, Sir."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I know whether the Government appoint any person whom they like and is that the best person in the opinion of the Government for the post? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Government take into consideration several factors before they make the appointment."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

List of Government officers in all departments of the State under suspension.

29 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of Government officers in all departments of the State who are under suspension pending enquiry into the charges against them, showing the dates from which they have been under suspension and the reasons for delay, if any, in the disposal of each case?

A.—A list ^a is placed on the table of the House.

Expenditure for the development of rural water-supplies.

30 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing—

(a) the amount of money expended year by year for the development of rural water-supplies from 1953-54 up-to-date;

(b) the nature of improvements done to rural water-supplies;

(c) the number of new wells sunk, the number of old wells improved, the number of wells in which fresh water was struck, the number of wells in which water was not struck and the number of wells actually put in use and that are now in use from 1952 onwards;

(d) the number of wells sunk or dug in private properties; and

(e) the technical and administrative authorities who are responsible for the expenditure of money on the improvement of rural water-supplies?

A.—(a) to (e) A statement ^b is placed on the table of the House.

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 51-72 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on page 73 infra.

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Collection of revenue under different heads from each district in the State.

31 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the amount of revenue under different heads received each year from 1949–50 to 1954–55 from each district in the State?

A.—Separate figures of revenue collected in each district are not available with the Government. The Accountant-General furnishes the accounts figures to the Government only by each head of account for all the districts together.

Compilation of districtwar figures of revenue for the years 1949–50 to 1954–55 cannot be done without employing a special staff in the Accountant-General's office to be paid for by this Government and even after such compilation, it is not possible to say that the districtwar figures will be correct, because the transactions of the Forest and Public Works and the transactions carried out in the State headquarters and in the Reserve Bank cannot be so allocated among the districts. Moreover, some of the transactions recorded in the treasury accounts of a particular district may relate to other districts.

Non-availability of good calves of Ongole and Nellore breed for production of vaccine lymph in the King Institute, Guindy.

32 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that after the separation of the Andhra State, good calves of Ongole and Nellore breed are not available for obtaining vaccine-serum in the King Institute, Guindy;

(b) how many calves were used for the above purpose therein during the year 1953–54;

(c) what was the total quantity of vaccine-serum obtained during the year 1953–54;

(d) for how long the vaccine-serum could normally be preserved without deterioration or loss of efficacy; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing districtwar the quantity and value of serum supplied to Government hospitals, municipalities and local boards during the year 1953–54?

A.—(a) Ongole and Nellore breed calves are unsuitable, as they are too big for the mechanical devices used during the vaccination of calves. So they were never used so far.

(b) The number of cow-calves used for the production of vaccine lymph during the year 1953–54 was 1,208.

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- (c) The total quantity of vaccine lymph manufactured during the year 1953-54 was 6,313,860 doses.
- (d) About two years if kept in cold storage at 10 ° C.
- (e) A statement ^a showing the districtwar supplies during the calendar year 1953 and 1954 is placed on the table of the House.

List of Municipal Electrical Undertakings acquired by Government.

33 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(i) a list of the Municipal Electrical Undertakings acquired by the Government under the Madras Act XLIII of 1949;

(ii) the total number of service connections (domestic, agricultural and industrial) in each undertaking at the time of acquisition;

(iii) total number of such service connections granted subsequent to the acquisition till 1954 year-war;

(iv) the total expenditure incurred by each undertaking under 'Non-technical establishment' each year during the three years before the acquisition;

(v) the total expenditure incurred in such units under 'Non-technical establishment' for each year after the acquisition till 1954;

(vi) the net profit or loss incurred by each undertaking each year during the three years before the acquisition; and

(vii) the net profit or loss incurred in each such units from the year of the acquisition till the end of 1954?

A.—(i) List of Municipal Electrical Undertakings acquired by Government under the Madras Act XLIII of 1949—

Madras System.

1 Kancheepuram.

2 Tiruvallur.

Mettur System.

Tiruvannamalai.

Pykara System.

1 Coonoor.

6 Palni.

2 Dharapuram.

7 Periyakulam.

3 Dindigul.

8 Tiruppur.

4 Kodaikanal.

9 Udumalpet.

5 Ootacamund.

Papanasam System.

1 Sivakasi.

2 Virudhunagar.

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(ii) Total number of domestic, agricultural and industrial service connections in each undertaking at the time of acquisition was as follows :—

<i>Serial number and name of undertaking.</i>	<i>Number of domestic connections.</i>	<i>Number of agricultural connections.</i>	<i>Number of industrial connections.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Kancheepuram ..	3,276	59	99
2 Tiruvallur ..	580	51	15
3 Tiruvannamalai ..	982	25	36
4 Coonoor ..	1,347	..	36
5 Dharapuram ..	968	16	22
6 Dindigul ..	2,201	7	87
7 Kodaikanal ..	660	..	8
8 Ootacamund ..	2,425	2	..
9 Palni ..	978	8	31
10 Periyakulam ..	1,013	13	18
11 Tiruppur ..	2,076	42	109
12 Udumalpet ..	799	26	3
13 Sivakasi ..	1,312	18	27
14 Virudhunagar ..	2,711	15	71

(iii) The following statement shows the total number of service connections granted yearwar subsequent to the acquisition till 1954 :—

<i>Serial number, name of undertaking and period.</i>	<i>Number of domestic connections.</i>	<i>Number of agricultural connections.</i>	<i>Number of industrial connections.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Kancheepuram ..	1951-52 253 1952-53 169 1953-54 63 4/54-12/54 212	12 11 1 3	2 1 4 4
2 Tiruvallur ..	1951-52 69 1952-53 38 1953-54 28 4/54-12/54 69	16 6 5 9	 1 2
3 Tiruvannamalai ..	1951 55 1952 75 1953 7 1954 93	.. 1	
4 Coonoor ..	1951 55 1952 60 1953 20 1954 49		1 2 2 1
5 Dharapuram ..	1951 59 1952 68 1953 41 1954 86	1 .. 6 ..	2 1
6 Dindigul ..	1951 240 1952 225 1953 112 1954 202	2	12 4 .. 3
7 Kodaikanal ..	1951 19 1952 45 1953 29 1954 33		1 .. 1 ..

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Serial number, name of undertaking and period.			Number of domestic connections.	Number of agricultural connections.	Number of industrial connections.
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)
8 Ootacamund ..		1951	73	2	4
		1952	145	..	2
		1953	45	51	2
		1954	114	..	4
9 Palni		1951	61	..	..
		1952	75	..	..
		1953	22	..	2
		1954	61	..	..
10 Periyakulam ..		1951	..	..	..
		1952	74	3	1
		1953	29	1	1
		1954	253	..	..
11 Tiruppur ..		1951	50	1	4
		1952	108	2	3
		1953	60	3	1
		1954	116	..	4
12 Udumalpet ..		1951	106	..	3
		1952	93	3	1
		1953	50	2	1
		1954	70	..	2
13 Sivakasi ..		1951-52	59	..	1
		1952-53	149	1	1
		1953-54	47	..	1
		4/54-12/54	128	..	4
14 Virudhunagar ..		1951-52	357	5	4
		1952-53	252	1	2
		1953-54	183	..	9
		4/54-12/54	252	1	1

(iv) Total expenditure incurred by each undertaking under "Non-technical establishment" each year during the three years before acquisition is indicated below :—

Serial number and name of undertaking.				1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)
				RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Kancheepuram	..	..	..	2,557	2,405	3,376
2 Tiruvallur	..	..	..	3,181	3,103	3,341
3 Tiruvannamalai	..	..	..	2,446	2,725	3,232
4 Coonoor	..	..	..	6,392	5,742	6,912
5 Dharapuram	..	..	..	1,639	2,728	2,942
6 Dindigul	..	..	..	6,321	6,580	7,173
7 Kodaikanal	..	..	..	1,058	1,021	1,026
8 Ootacamund	..	..	..	9,034	10,312	12,475
9 Palni	..	..	..	2,920	3,347	4,104
10 Periyakulam	..	..	..	3,228	3,448	3,557
11 Tiruppur	..	..	..	5,310	6,280	7,041
12 Udumalpet	..	..	..	3,383	4,208	5,179
13 Sivakasi	..	..	..	4,132	5,326	4,956
14 Virudhunagar	..	..	..	8,983	9,794	11,110

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(v) Total expenditure incurred in each undertaking under 'Non-technical establishment' for each year after acquisition till 1954 :—

Serial number and name of undertaking.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	4/54-12/54.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Kancheepuram	16,343	24,349	*	*
2 Tiruvallur	4,571	6,492	*	*
3 Tiruvannamalai	5,851	8,752	*	*
4 Coonoor	7,078	10,273	11,853	6,957
5 Dharapuram	4,783	4,859	8,087	4,833
6 Dindigul	11,233	12,810	17,047	9,846
7 Kodaikanal	3,847	4,980	7,123	7,146
8 Ootacamund	12,829	15,933	19,744	12,861
9 Palni	5,089	6,488	8,529	6,705
10 Periyakulam	3,533	6,633	9,382	5,274
11 Tiruppur	9,179	13,648	15,747	8,811
12 Udumalpet	5,360	6,836	7,024	3,924
13 Sivakasi	3,049	8,918	9,389	*
14 Virudhunagar	11,400	14,976	15,311	*

* Accounts have been integrated with the system accounts and no separate figures are therefore available.

(vi) Net profit or loss incurred by each undertaking each year during the three years before acquisition—

Serial number and name of undertaking.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Kancheepuram	36,842	10,319	— 4,610
2 Tiruvallur	1,255	569	2,816
3 Tiruvannamalai	10,978	11,448	2,217
4 Coonoor	— 11,162	— 6,406	— 22,782
5 Dharapuram	1,133	8,578	7,293
6 Dindigul	31,837	31,623	— 96,482
7 Kodaikanal	19,526	— 2,649	— 31,258
8 Ootacamund	24,672	9,400	391
9 Palni	20,577	15,827	— 4,493
10 Periyakulam	8,372	3,099	586
11 Tiruppur	— 1,258	— 10,571	— 5,331
12 Udumalpet	6,730	372	— 372
13 Sivakasi	1,866	— 1,871	21
14 Virudhunagar	390	26,167	29,571

(vii) Net profit or loss incurred in each undertaking from the year of the acquisition till the end of 1954—

Serial number and name of undertaking.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	4/54 to 12-54.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Kancheepuram	45,424	35,893	*	*
2 Tiruvallur	17,573	19,424	*	*
3 Tiruvannamalai	49,193	63,497	*	*
4 Coonoor	78,235	54,995	55,065	54,924
5 Dharapuram	— 294	688	22,361	11,383
6 Dindigul	58,467	58,759	1,83,200	1,59,319
7 Kodaikanal	4,468	— 2,059	9,941	7,187
8 Ootacamund	79,110	99,566	68,331	95,556
9 Palni	28,609	25,136	46,864	45,255
10 Periyakulam	— 73	2,836	28,859	22,468
11 Tiruppur	45,110	95,568	1,41,394	1,51,630
12 Udumalpet	9,823	14,006	37,477	36,102
13 Sivakasi	17,273	40,311	53,383	*
14 Virudhunagar	1,00,024	1,13,257	1,44,970	*

* Separate figures not available as accounts have been integrated with the System accounts.

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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III.—FELICITATIONS TO THE HON. MEMBER SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI ON HIS APPOINTMENT AS VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

4-40
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the other day it was my rare privilege to offer you my felicitations and the felicitations of this House on your temporary appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. Sir, now I have great pleasure in offering to a senior colleague of ours in this House who is sitting on the opposite side our felicitations on his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. There can be no two opinions, Sir, about the qualifications that this eminent Member of this House possesses and we have no doubt that in addition to his onerous duties as a Member of this House, he will be making a very great contribution to this great University. I would request you, Sir, to convey on behalf of this House our sincere felicitations to Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House. It has been my privilege to have known Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai for many years and I think few would possess the qualifications that he has had. He was a distinguished lawyer. He was associated with the civic life of Tiruchirappalli for many years. Then he became a member and later President of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and then a Member and President of the Public Service Commission and later still a Member of this Council and in those capacities he has already shown his interest. I think it is very rare to find a Vice-Chancellor, who combines in himself all these qualifications, religious qualifications, public service qualifications and political qualifications and I must confess I am staggered over his qualifications. (Cheers.) I have no doubt that in the sacred place of Chidambaram he is the fittest person to adorn. I have had the privilege of knowing him as a Member of the Syndicate and I know the great interest he is evincing in the University affairs and the knowledge that he possesses of Universities. I am sure he will not be wanting in giving a clear and very convincing lead in all matters pertaining to University education. At the present stage I feel that we, Vice-Chancellors, are rather at a low ebb of popularity and there are many criticisms that are made against us. Still it is good for me to know that there is a valuable colleague, not far away, to whom I can look for assistance. Even from that selfish point of view, I congratulate him on having accepted the appointment and I am aware that the House is exceedingly glad about his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I associate myself with the views expressed here and congratulate Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor or

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[Dr. V. K. John]

the Annamalai University and wish him the best of success. If the authorities could look forward to the appointment of a person as a Vice-Chancellor, I suggest that they can look to this House and particularly to the Opposition." (Laughter.)

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself gladly and enthusiastically in the congratulations that have been offered to Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai. I am not qualified to speak about his academic qualifications and above all about his religious qualifications. This House is not the place where we can discuss about religious qualifications, but one thing that struck me was that Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai is a gentleman with the courage of his convictions. The other day he spoke out his mind when he said that Hindi should not be compulsorily introduced or rather imposed upon the people of Tamil Nad and other places in defiance of the unanimous wishes of the people. Therefore, it is gratifying that a gentleman with the courage of his convictions is the head of a University in Tamil Nad. I offer him my hearty congratulations."

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—" இந்தச் சபையில் நமது மத்தியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஸ்ரீ டி. எம். நாராயணசுவாமிப் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலிருக்கும் அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தின் உப அத்தியக்ஷகராக நியமிக்கப்பட்ட பிறகு, இந்த ஜில்லாவில், பெருவாரியாக வாழும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் குறைகளை அறிந்து இந்த வருஷத்தில் சென்ற வருஷத்தை விட அவர்களுக்கு கல்லூரியில் அபரிமிதமாக இடம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்ற செய்தியை மக்கள் வாயிலாக அறிந்து மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். இந்தச் சபையிலிருந்து திறம்பட பணியாற்றி பவர்களை உப அத்தியக்ஷகர்களாக பொறுக்கி எடுத்திருப்பது இந்த மாகாணத்துக்கே ஒரு பெருமை தருகிறது. அவர்கள் இன்னும் இதைவிட உயர்ந்த பதவிக்குச் சென்று பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு மேலும் மேலும் சலுகைகள் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய ஆழ்ந்த மகிழ்ச்சியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

*** SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR** :—" மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, எனது நண்பர் திருவாளர் டி. எம். நாராயணசுவாமிப் பிள்ளை அண்ணாமலை பல்கலைக் கழகத் துணை வேந்தராக அமர்த்துவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்த மக்களுக்கெல்லாம் எனது நன்றியறிதலைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடியேன், தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாக வேண்டுமென்று சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்த பொழுது அவர் என் பக்கத்திலிருந்து என்னை ஆதரித்தார். அதை நான் குறிப்பிடாவிட்டால் நன்றி மறந்தவனாவேன். அவர் நிகழ்த்திய பேச்சிலே கல்லூரிகளில் பாடங்களை தமிழிலேயே புகுத்தவதற்கு ஆவன செய்வதாக தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார். அவர் பல துறைகளிலும் அலுவல் ஆற்றியவர். எந்த வேலையையும் எப்படி முடிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிதானத்துடன் ஆராய்ந்து அதை நன்றாகச் செய்து முடிப்பார். மேலும் அவருக்கு நல்ல வன்மையையும் தேக ஆரோக்கியத்தையும் கொடுக்குமாறு கடவுளைப் பிரார்த்தித்துக்கொண்டு நான் அமர்கிறேன்."

*** SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY** :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express the feelings of joy in me in this respect. Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai comes from

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my district of Tiruchirappalli and it is indeed a great pride for Tiruchirappallians that he should have accepted this job. Another feature that adds to my joy is that he comes to the field of education in which I have been doing my own little part. Men of experience are wanted in the field of education to shape the future citizens and the Vice-Chancellors of Universities can play a very leading part. Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai is an experienced gentleman as I have known him from my infancy and I am sure that he will have the energy, strength, wisdom and enthusiasm to bear this tremendous task and that he will surely lead us all from progress to progress in the field of education. I pray to God that he be blessed with good health, and long life to serve the cause of education and educationists."

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p.m.

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR :—" Sir, I believe I am too small a man to congratulate a great man like Sri Narayanaswamy Pillai. I have got a special claim to congratulate him because he has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of a University with which I am connected from its very inception. I believe that he is the fittest person to occupy that position. Not only that. It has been said in this House that he is a very religious person. He is a religious man no doubt. He is religious in this respect. He is true to his conscience. Nothing is more valuable to one than to be true to his own conscience. Nobody has said or shown that he was partial to anybody or partial to any subject. He was impartial in all matters. I know him for a long time. I congratulate him on his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. He is the fittest person for that post. There is one matter which I wish to impress upon him. That is, he should bestow his attention on industrial education. Agriculture has taken a prominent part in the curriculum of this University. Fine arts find a place in the curriculum. The University has appointed an Academic Council for the propagation of arts and other things. Sri Narayanaswamy Pillai should not be satisfied with these. He must take up the question of putting atomic energy to peace time useful purposes. This University is taking a prominent part in including in the curriculum the study of useful peace time purposes to which atomic energy can be put. Sir, if Universities are not going to take up this question, who else can take it up? Therefore, it is my humble request to him that, instead of proceeding in the beaten track, he will just make a departure and open up new avenues in that University and earn everlasting fame and reputation as the leading Vice-Chancellor of a Tamilian University.

" With these words, Sir, I again congratulate Sri Narayanaswamy Pillai on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of a premier University."

* SRI V. BASHYAM AYYANGAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, as one who has known Mr. Narayanaswamy Pillai for more than the last twelve years, I feel it my duty to join in the congratulations

FELICITATIONS TO THE HON. MEMBER SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY 25
PILLAI ON HIS APPOINTMENT AS VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE
ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

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which have been offered him. As pointed out by hon. Members, he is eminently qualified to hold the post of the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University on account of his experience in many departments of administration. I moved with him closely when he was the Chairman of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, and I know that he is a man with great sympathy, great ability, and great capacity. Above all he has got a sense of values and judgment on all questions. I think he is specially qualified to hold the position of Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University on account of his scholarship and on account of his great administrative experience. I have no doubt that during his term of office he would raise the prestige and the position of the University to a higher state than it has been occupying hitherto. I wish to join others in heartily congratulating him on his well-deserved appointment."

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, very big men have spoken about Sri Narayanaswami Pillai and have been praising him. They know much more about him because of their personal attachment to him and personal regard for him. But I cannot claim that privilege because I know him only for some months past. Even though my acquaintance with him is only for a short period, he has impressed me very greatly. I am positively sure that he will make himself an ideal Vice-Chancellor because he will make his students become what he is. I am not exaggerating here. My impression is that he is the very embodiment of all that is good in Hindu culture. I have no need to exaggerate because I expect nothing from anybody in this world. He is the embodiment of all that is good in Hindu culture, which is a very grand culture. It is a very great and tolerant culture, and is one of the best in the world. Sri Narayanaswami Pillai is a great lover, rather he is the great son of Tamil language. He is very much interested in its progress. At the same time I am so very happy to say that he is not a Tamil purist. I am always afraid that if there is any danger to Tamil language, it is not from non-Tamilians, but the danger will be only from those Tamils who, in the name of helping Tamil, are not practically helping Tamil. Purists can never help any language in the world. Take for example the beautiful English language in which we can express our ideas in any way we like. That language is great to-day because of the great tolerance which the English people have shown to other languages of the world. They adopted all words possible. Whichever words they could correctly pronounce, they adopted. Even those words which they could not correctly pronounce, they adopted as their own words. I think there is lot of scope in Tamil language to adopt words like the English language. Therefore, a man like him, who is the Vice-Chancellor of a University, should take into his head the idea of trying to save the Tamil language from the hands of the purists, because, the Annamalai University is a very big University whose chief object is to help the Tamil language. My one request to Sri Narayanaswami Pillai will be that he should devote his energy, attention and affection in this direction to save

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the Tamil language from the purists and make it a very big language—as big as the English language. Our literature is as big as the English literature. Our works compare very favourably with the best works in the world. But we must go higher and higher. I think Tamil language in the Annamalai University is safe in the hands of our friend here who is not a purist, but is a great lover, a great friend and a great champion of the Tamil language.”

* SRI MAHOMED USMAN :—“ Sir, on this occasion I do not want to give my silent vote. I know Sri Narayanaswami Pillai for the last 30 years or so. When I was a Member of the Executive Council sitting on the Treasury Bench, I know Sri Narayanaswami Pillai used to take a very active part in the debates and was a very useful member. As a non-official Member, he was always very reasonable. He is a gentleman. He would never abuse anybody. However angry he might be, he would never use a harsh word against anybody. I know he made a very great contribution to the debates that took place in those days. If my memory is not wrong, I think I was responsible for getting him nominated to the University of Madras to represent the Tamil language. 5 P.m. Whatever that may be, I have a great admiration for him because whatever post he took up, he was an ornament. I think that the Annamalai University should be congratulated on having made him the Vice-Chancellor. I take this opportunity of wishing him every good luck.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have the greatest and most sincere pleasure in associating myself with the large number of speeches made this evening to felicitate my great friend, Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. I do not remember when exactly I first met him but our association has been a very longstanding one and recently, during the last four or five years, we have been thrown in together in this Council and in the councils of the Madras and Annamalai Universities. Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai has got an excellent character. He is a man of great integrity and he made a reputation for himself in every post he occupied in the past so that when he took up this job of Vice-Chancellor, it was a matter of great satisfaction to all his friends. We, who know him, sincerely appreciate the good work he has done and I am sure the conferment of this honour on him is a creditable act on the part of the Annamalai University itself. I still remember the year 1942 in which he made one of the finest speeches I have ever heard while we were felicitating a great man on his first appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. I am referring to the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. I did not know him well in those days but he made such a fine speech on that occasion that one of the gentlemen who heard him asked me who he was. He has made a name for himself and I am sure the Annamalai University will progress well under his fostering care and guidance. It has just finished twenty-five years of its very useful

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existence. Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai has the great advantage of having served the Madras University under a very great Vice-Chancellor and I am sure this experience of his will help him greatly in the discharge of his duties in his new assignment."

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, believe me, this resolution has sprung a surprise upon me. I never expected that the Members of this House—the Hon. the Leader of the House, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and other Members—would conspire to shower these praises upon this poor man. When the Chancellor did me the honour of inviting me to occupy this post, it was not without hesitation that I decided to accept it. On the one side, there was the desire in me to serve; the Vice-Chancellor's post throws open to one who wants to serve, unrivalled opportunities of service. No doubt, as one who occupied certain posts in Government Service, I have served the people and I have always considered myself as a servant of the people. But the opportunity for service in the real sense of the word was not as great as the one which the position of Vice-Chancellor offers to me. It affords a priceless opportunity to do at least a little bit of service by way of training young men, especially at a time like this, when there are many conflicting ideals held out before them and when it is necessary that we must produce properly trained young men with broad vision, patriotism and ideals of service in our new India. Otherwise our Constitution and our institutions cannot serve the purposes for which they are intended. Thus, on the one side I was attracted by the opportunity which presented itself to me and on the other, I was not unaware of my own limitations and my own shortcomings. May be, friends here, the Hon. the Leader of the House, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and several other esteemed friends for whom I have the greatest respect, feel that my experience in the posts which I have held in the past, may be of use to me. But I thought that this post required some other qualities, some more virtues, which I felt I did not possess. Nevertheless, I reminded myself of the motto of the University 'With courage and faith' and after some hesitation accepted the offer of the Chancellor with courage and faith. I was fully alive to the difficulties the acceptance of the job might present I was aware that it was not a bed of roses. But the only consideration which weighed with me was the immense kindness I have been enjoying all along on all sides in the course of my long career. I do not know, Sir, whether anybody else could have enjoyed the same privilege. As a member of the Taluk Board, as a member of the District Board, Municipality and of this Council, I have enjoyed this. Providence has been so kind to me, to provide a large circle of friends who have identified their interests with mine, who have sacrificed their interests to help me in pushing forward and I am confident that this Unseen Power will continue to help me. I have got proof of this when I see friends who shower praises on me. I know I do not deserve them but they will be a source of encouragement in the arduous task I have taken up.

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"Sir, my special thanks are due to you because you were my immediate predecessor and the light which has been lit by you will guide me in the discharge of my duties. And as you said, Sir, I rely very much upon the support and guidance and the lead which the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition will give me as Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University here. I value the special training I have had under him. Then, I should acknowledge with gratitude the honour Mr. Usman did me in 1942 by nominating me to the Board of Studies as a representative of the Tamil Language. I continue to this day as the Chairman of the Board of Studies in Tamil in spite of my lack of knowledge of Tamil, in the correct sense of the term. I shall really benefit by what my distinguished predecessors in this office have done. I am particularly grateful to the Hon. the Leader of the House and other hon. Members for the blessings they have showered upon me.

"Let me say this in conclusion. If at the end of my term of office my friends will have a good word to say about me, nothing will please me more than that. Thank you, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I will have the proceedings communicated to the hon. Member."

IV.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMEN.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I have to announce to the House that under rule 14 of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated the following four Members of the Council to be the panel of Vice-Chairmen for the eighth session of the Legislative Council under the Constitution.

- (1) Dr. V. K. John.
- (2) Sri P. P. Ummer Koya.
- (3) Sri S. Narsapaya.
- (4) Mrs. Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav."

(2) BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I have to report to the House that a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was held at 3-30 p.m. to-day. It was decided to have the discussion on the Governor's Address for four days, viz., 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th August and meet from 4 to 6-30 p.m. on 2nd and 3rd August and from 3 to 6 p.m. on 4th and 5th August. The discussion on the Demands for Grants for excess expenditure and other official business of which notice has been received or might be received is to be taken up on the 6th afternoon, non-official business on the 8th and the consideration of the Appropriation Bill on the 9th. The Council is to meet again from 22nd to 27th August, 1955."

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V.—STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS
EXPENDITURE IN 1950-51.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, in the unavoidable absence of the Hon. the Finance Minister, who is at present engaged in the other House I present the statement of Demands for grants for excess expenditure in 1950-51. The appropriations originally provided for in the Budget Estimates can never be expected to tally entirely with the actuals, and excesses under some grants are inevitable. The explanatory note appended to the statement gives the reasons for the excesses in each case. The Public Accounts Committee at its meetings held in November and December 1954 examined the reasons for the excesses and recommended that demands for grants to cover the excess expenditure over the final sanctioned appropriation under each grant might be presented to the Legislative Assembly. The recommendation of the Committee for the presentation of demands for grants for excess expenditure in 1950-51 was made only towards the close of the calendar year 1954 and action for moving the demands for excess grants could not be taken till now, owing to pressure of other legislative business.”

5-10
p.m.

VI.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That an humble address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 1st August 1955. ’

“ It is gratifying to find, Sir, that the Government have done something substantial for the welfare of the people in this State, particularly in the field of irrigation and we are glad that the Governor's address reveals the anxiety of the Government to speed up the progress of our march towards a socialistic pattern of society. In this context, we should hail the assurance given by the Governor that the schemes formulated by the Government for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan will be finalised only after Hon. Members of this House have had an opportunity of discussing them. This is certainly in keeping with the democratic principles and traditions and we should be grateful for this gesture of goodwill on the part of the Government. Let us hope that, with the launching of these new schemes under the Second Plan, our State will usher in a new era—an era of developmental activities calculated to bring prosperity and happiness to the people of this State.

“ Sir, even though I do not intend to expatiate on the several policies and programmes outlined in the Governor's Address, I would like to touch upon a few matters which are relevant to the

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many important problems confronting our country. The first and the foremost problem is the one concerning 'land'. We should, of course, welcome the proposed legislation to forbid the eviction of tenants and to restore their tenancies to the persons evicted in the recent past. But what I would say is that it does not take us far enough to solve this vital and burning problem of the day. We will have to take much bolder steps and find a lasting solution for this grave problem. It is our expressed goal that land should go to the tiller. And, we shall not have reached this goal until we make our peasants the actual owners of the lands they cultivate. I am of course aware of certain limitations in this respect, particularly of the constitutional difficulties; but I only wish to indicate that, on this score, we should not postpone for long the assured comprehensive land reforms.

" There is an important omission in the Governor's Address in that there is no reference to the problem of 'Unemployment'. Sir, the sphere of this problem has assumed great dimensions in the recent past and it is causing great concern in our minds. It is no doubt true that the Central Government have a greater responsibility to solve this All-India problem but so far as this State is concerned it is very necessary that the State Government does something about it and that very urgently. Unemployment is very acute among the educated classes. Thousands of our boys and girls come out of schools and colleges every year and the limited number of clerical jobs in Government offices and elsewhere can accommodate only a fraction of them. We should in all earnestness strive to establish new industries all over the country and settle these young men and women in the numerous jobs which such industries can offer. We should also open more schools and colleges and absorb into them some of our educated young men. The Government should also take full advantage of the 'Unemployment Insurance Scheme' which is reported to be under the consideration of the Government of India and see that the scheme benefits, in a large measure, the majority of the unemployed persons in the State.

" Sir, on the side of irrigation, no doubt the Government have done much. We have been given a good account of the several major irrigation projects under execution and which are proposed to be executed in the near future. Nevertheless, there is still a hiatus in this field and I think that the leeway in irrigation development should be made up by a number of minor irrigation works. The Government will do well to undertake such minor irrigation works in those places where cultivation is dependent on the vagaries of monsoons.

" In the field of education, Sir, much remains to be done yet. This is especially so with regard to professional education. There is still a dearth of professional colleges such as Medical and Engineering colleges. We are in urgent need of more doctors and Engineers to cope with the increased demand for them. Doctors are needed for medical aid in rural areas and Engineers are in great demand for our projects. The need to open more medical and

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engineering colleges cannot therefore be over-emphasised. The Government have had under consideration proposals to open two new medical colleges, one in Coimbatore and another in Tanjore or Tiruchirappalli. Sir, it is needless for me to emphasise here the disappointment and frustration caused to so many of our brilliant boys and girls on account of their failure to secure admission into our professional colleges. It is no doubt true that the new colleges to be started require enormous money and they have to conform to certain standards. We have often been told that the required equipment for these teaching institutions are very difficult to procure and that there is dearth of teaching personnel. Sir, considering the hardship caused to so many of our young boys and girls and considering the urgent necessity for producing more doctors and engineers, the Government should not fight shy to go ahead surmounting all these difficulties and see that more professional institutions are established before the next academic year and thus enable so many of our youngsters to realise their aspirations in life to become doctors or engineers.

"As regards the development of the co-operative movement, we note with pleasure the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee and hope that Government will take immediate steps to implement them in full. In this connection, I would like to suggest that the Government should start without further loss of time a few co-operative farming societies in the State so that the agriculturists can reap the full benefits of their endeavours.

"Lastly, Sir, I should refer to the steps taken by Government to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the Harijans. Even though the measures taken so far are not adequate and, in certain respects, they even fall short of the minimum requirements, yet, they are designed to improve the lot of the Harijans. The Housing Schemes for Harijans which is said to be under the consideration of Government is certainly a right step in the right direction and I hope that the Government will put the scheme into operation with the least possible delay. The Harijans should avail themselves of the facilities and concessions afforded to them by Government instead of indulging in any hasty action against Government. The Government should extend the Harijan Housing Scheme sanctioned in the Madurai district to the other districts of the State, lease out the waste and poramboke lands to Harijans and provide them all facilities for cultivation.

"I commend the motion for the unanimous acceptance of the House."

* SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA :—"Mr. Chairman, I second the motion. We are meeting at a time when there is more goodwill and cordiality in the international sphere owing to the great and ceaseless efforts of our Prime Minister. He has been able to turn world opinion against the Armament Race and Atomic War; he has greatly influenced negotiations and discussions between great powers. To-day we see with pride and joy the picture of many nations declaring their faith in the principles of co-existence; they

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p.m.

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look to him for leadership and guidance. Let us take this opportunity to pledge our wholehearted support to our great Prime Minister in his endeavours for establishing international peace. Let us pray for his long life and continued leadership; not only this country, but the whole world needs his leadership and statesmanship. I am very glad that His Excellency has made mention about the heroic attempts of our Prime Minister for the establishment of peace.

"Now, in our country we have taken a very great decision, that is to say, we have made the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society our objective. That decision affects the lives and destinies of 360 millions and for establishing the socialistic pattern of society we have to implement ambitious plans; we have to bring in land reforms; we have to solve agrarian problems; we have to increase industrial and agricultural output; we have to develop our villages and create more comforts and amenities to the teeming millions; above all, we have to instil in the minds of our people hope and enthusiasm. Gandhiji once said that he wished to wipe the tears from every one's eyes. Accordingly we are to-day trying to serve the people and bring them comfort and security. Our socialistic pattern is not our Utopia. It is going to be an undisputed reality. And we are going to achieve this through peaceful means with the help and co-operation of the people and not by violent means as has been done in other countries.

"His Excellency has made mention in his speech about the developmental schemes that are being worked in this State—about some programmes that are being carried on and some schemes that are going to be initiated in future. Now, as far as our State is concerned, today we are passing through a time when we are more confident of the future, because we have passed through several years of distress and difficulty, but now we are confident that we can surmount those difficulties and above all pave the way for establishing a state of security. That is why this Government is concentrating on developmental schemes. It is also good that nature has been kind to us and seasonal rains have relieved us of famine and drought conditions. The efforts and hard toil of our people have produced more foodgrains and there is more incentive for the people to turn their efforts to nation-building activities, such as Community Projects, National Extension Service and Five-Year Plan works. In our State, the Five-Year Plan has been working steadily and it has registered very good results. In the field of nation-building activities we are not behind any other State in India and in some aspects we lead the rest of India, such as electricity and the rest. In the matter of electricity, our development has been great and in the matter of rural electrification our State leads the rest of India. We have the largest number of villages enjoying the benefits of electricity. As for Community Projects and Development Blocks, we have been doing great things and our people have been enjoying the results. The National Extension Scheme has been further extended. It is envisaged in the Five-Year Plan to cover one-fourth of the population by development

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schemes by the end of March 1956. But as has been stated in His Excellency's address, it is already accomplished in our State. In the matter of industry also our Government have taken steps to establish newer and better industries. We have some very heavy industries already and our Government is planning to start more heavy industries. So also in the matter of cottage and minor industries, our Government is doing everything possible.

" Therefore, Sir, we can take pride that our Government is doing its best in industrializing the State and thus is paying the way for solving the unemployment problem. In the matter of irrigation also our big schemes are nearing completion and newer schemes are being taken up. Therefore, the agricultural problem and the irrigation problem will be solved within a few years and thus we can step up agricultural production to a great extent.

" Sir, in this session we are going to discuss a legislative 5-30 measure empowering the Government to acquire the private P.m. forests in Malabar and South Kanara, and it is a welcome measure. For the development and conservation of forest wealth, nationalization is the only way. There has been unrestricted cutting of trees for years and the process of deforestation has been going on. Unless and until this is checked, the forest wealth cannot be preserved. Therefore, the Government's decision to acquire the private forests in Malabar and South Kanara is a welcome measure.

" Then, Sir, another important matter about which I want to say a few words is the linguistic problem. It is very unfortunate that ill-feelings are aroused in the name of language. There has been a demand for the reorganization of States on the basis of language and a High Power Commission has been appointed by the Government of India to go into the matter. They have gone into the matter. We have made our claims and representations before them and we are awaiting their verdict. At this time, we must not do anything to prejudice or influence the decision of the Commission. Let us not do anything to jeopardise the interests of any region or area simply because it is going to be part of another State. We must not do anything that will affect the interests of any area simply because the people of that area speak a different language. I understand that in one particular area the voters' list, which has been printed for years in the regional language, is now being printed in a different language. I do not know what was the motive that made the Government to do it and I am not able to understand that."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Does the hon. Member refer to the voters' list concerning Gudalur taluk? "

* SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA :—" Yes, Sir, I refer to the voters' list relating to the Gudalur taluk in the district of Nilgiris. There, formerly the voters' list was being printed in Malayalam because the majority of the population are Malayalees and they do not know any other language than Malayalam. Now, we are all

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awaiting the verdict of the High Power Commission. When we are thinking of separating on a linguistic basis, I do not know why this sudden change has been made by the Government."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know, Sir, in what language the voters' list has now been printed? "

* SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA :—" In Tamil, Sir. When we are thinking of a socialistic pattern of society and when we are all working for that end, I do not think there will be any place for linguistic fanaticism in such a society. Let us be fairminded in our outlook, sympathetic in our approach, just and generous in our dealings. When the verdict comes, the Government of India and the State Government will act according to that verdict. We have to await the verdict and till then we should not do anything which will harm the interests of any region.

" Another important matter to which I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Chief Minister is the resolution recently adopted by the Executive Committee of the Malayala Pradesh Congress Committee requesting the Chief Minister to include a Malayalee in the Cabinet. There have been resolutions, demands, memoranda and requests from the people, political parties and public men of Malabar, to this effect but so far nothing has been done. The Hon. the Chief Minister was kind enough to visit our district. He was there for about ten days, but at that time the people of Malabar did not think it proper to make a request to him. There is a feeling, Sir, that this Government are doing an injustice to the people of Malabar by not including a Malayalee in the Cabinet as was the custom and convention till recently. At this time, when we are marching towards our goal, we must all feel that we are one with the Government in all their endeavours to establish a socialistic pattern of society in this country, and this State can be proud of the fact that they have played their part and made their contribution to the great endeavour that is being carried on in India.

" I request the Government to devote more attention to those backward and undeveloped areas in our State and do everything possible to develop such areas. I am sure, Sir, that this Government will safeguard the interests of the down-trodden and backward people and that they will do everything possible for the uplift of the Harijans and other backward communities. Coming as I do from a backward community, I know that this Government are helping the educationally backward communities in the State and the backward communities are really grateful to them. Once again I appeal to the Government to do everything possible for the development of the district of Malabar, before we part company.

" With these words, Sir, I support the motion."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That an humble address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 1st August 1955.'

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[Mr. Chairman]

“The hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan has given notice of an amendment and he will now move it.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely,—

‘Add the following at the end :—

“but regret to note that there is no indication in the Address of steps to be taken to solve the pressing problems of the State.” ’ ’

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“I second it, Sir.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“Amendment moved—

‘Add the following at the end :—

“but regret to note that there is no indication in the Address of steps to be taken to solve the pressing problems of the State.” ’ ’

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, மாகாணத் தலைவர் நிகழ்த்திய பேருரையை திருமதி அம்மையார் ஆங்கிலத்தில் அழகாக பாராட்டிவிட்டார்கள். தமிழிலேயே அதற்கு பதில் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்ற ஆர்வத்திலே தமிழிலேயே பேசுகிறேன். இப்பேருரை பல கட்டங்களாக பிரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நானும் அவ்வழியாகவே தக்க பாராட்டுதலையும் அதோடு சொல்லவேண்டிய சில விஷயங்களையும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“முதலாவதாக நம் நாட்டு நற்புகழ் அறிஞர் பிரதமர் நேரு பல வெளி நாடுகளில் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்தார். அவர் வகுத்திருக்கும் பஞ்ச சில என்னும் ஐம்பெருந் திட்டங்களை உலக மக்களிடையே பரப்பினார். அவர்களது அன்பைப் பெற்று திரும்பி வந்திருக்கிறார். நிலவரை நற்புகழ் ஆற்றினார். இதுபற்றி நாம் மிகவும் பெருமையடையவேண்டும். நமது தென்னிந்தியாவில் பெருங்குடி மக்களிடே பிறந்து நல்லதோர் அறிவாற்றலுடைய நமது சிவசண்முகனார் அவர்கள் ஒரு பெரிய அலுவலுக்கு நியமனம் செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பது நம் மனதுக்கு பெருமையும் மகிழ்ச்சியும் தருகிறது. அவர் இந்தப் பெரிய பணியில் அமருவது ஒரு தமிழரின் வெற்றியென்றே நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

“பெருங்குடி மக்கள் வாழ்வதென்றால் அதற்கு ஒரு நாடு வேண்டும். தமிழர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களே ஒழிய, அவர்கள் நாடற்ற தமிழர்களாகவே இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆந்திரர்களுக்கு ஒரு நாடு ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. தமிழ் நாடு என்று சொல்லுவதற்கில்லாமல் இன்னும் கூட்டுறவு சென்னை மாகாணம் என்று சொல்லும்படியாக இருப்பது ஒரு பெரிய குறை. அந்தக் குறையை அரசியலாளர்கள் உடனே தீர்த்து வைப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். நாடுகள் அமைப்புபற்றி எல்லாவற்றையும் ஒரு பெரிய குழு இப்பொழுது கவனித்து வருகிறது. நமக்கு ஏற்பட்ட பிரச்சனை ஒன்று. அதாவது, தமிழ் நாட்டு வடக்கு எல்லையை நமக்கும் ஆந்திர மக்களுக்கும் ஒருமன வேறுபாடு இல்லாமலும், வெறுப்பு இல்லாமலும் வகுப்பதுதான். நமது அரசாங்கத்தில் இப்பொழுது உயர் திரு பக்தவத்சலம், சுப்பிரமணியம் முதலியோர் அமைச்சர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். நம்மோடு கூடிப்பழகி நமது மனக்கருத்தை அறிந்தவர்களும் ஆந்திராவில் அமைச்சர்களாக அமைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களெல்லாம் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து தமிழ் நாட்டு வட எல்லையை நியாயமான முறையில் சுமுகமாக நிர்ணயித்துவிட்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

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[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

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(At this stage the Deputy Chairman occupied the chair.)

“1951-வது ஆண்டு மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கை புள்ளி விவரங்களை ஒட்டி பிரிவினை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் 1951-வது கணக்கெடுப்பு சரியான வகையில் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்று நம் மக்களிடையே ஒரு கருத்து நிலவி வருகிறது. அந்தக் கணக்கு ஒருவர் என்ன மொழி பேசுகிறார் என்ற அடிப்படையில் நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆனால் ஒருவர் தமிழைக் இருந்தாலும் தெலுங்கு பேசலாம். ஆதலால் ஒருவர் தமிழ்ப் பேசினாலும் அல்லது தெலுங்கு பேசினாலும் சரி, அவரவர்கள் கலாசாரம் என்ன, அவர் வழிபடும் தெய்வம் யாது, அவர் தமிழ் நோன்புகளைச் செய்கின்றாரா என்றெல்லாம் கவனித்து எல்லையை நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரு கிராமத்தில் 60 பேர்கள் தெலுங்கர், 40 பேர்கள் தமிழர் என்று மட்டும் சொல்லிவிட்டால் போதாது. அவர்களுடைய கலாசாரத்தையும் கவனித்து அதற்குமேல் எண்ணிக்கையிட வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நமது நாட்டில் மக்களிடையே, அதாவது முகம்மதியர், கிறிஸ்தவர் முதலிய சமூகத்தினரிடத்தும் நல்லுறவு நிலவி வருவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது வேண்டியதுதான். ஆயினும் மக்களிடையே ஒரு பெரிய மனத்தளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்களிடையே ஒரு குறைபெருகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. சமுதாய சீர்திருத்தங்களில் எல்லோருக்கும் ஏற்ற சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் அரசியலாளரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நிஸ்சீர்திருத்தமென்றால், நிலத்தை பங்கு போடுவது. பண்ணையாட்களுக்கு வருமானத்தில் எந்த விதமாக பங்கு கொடுப்பது முதலிய விஷயங்களை மட்டும் கவனித்தால் போதாது. நமது நாட்டிலே உணவுப் பொருள்களின் உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிக்க அக்கரை கொள்ளவேண்டும். அடிக்கடி திட்டங்கள் போட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். திட்டங்கள் தேவைதான். வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் திட்டங்கள் போடும் பொழுது கிராம மக்களை கலந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். நமது M.L.A., M.L.C. மக்களுக்கும் அவரவர்கள் தம் தொகுதியில் நடக்கும் சமுதாய சீர்திருத்தங்களில் கலந்துகொள்ள பொறுப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் பணியாற்றத் தயாராயிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இப்போது அவர்களுக்கு சட்ட சபைக்கு வருவதும் பிறகு வீட்டிற்கு போய் உறங்குவதும் தவிர வேறு என்னவேலை இருக்கிறது? நமது சமுதாய சீர்திருத்தங்களில் M.L.A., M.L.C. அவர்களையும், கிராம மக்களையும் கலந்து கொள்ள கவன்மெண்டாப் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். அவர்களும் இவ்விஷயத்தில் சேர்த்துகொண்டு பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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p.m.

“இப்பொழுது நம் நாட்டில் பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களெல்லாம் கிட்டத்தட்ட முடிவடையும் நிலையில் இருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. மேற்கு தொடர்ச்சி மலை நதிகளின் உபரித்தண்ணீரை அரபிக் கடலில் விழுந்து விணுகாமல் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்வது நல்ல திட்டம்தான். ஆனால் அதனால் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டங்கள் நேருமோ என்பது சொல்ல முடியாது. அதற்குப் பணம் வேண்டும். மேற்கே ஓடும் நீரை பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு அங்கே ஒரு அணை கட்டி பெரிய இயந்திரத்தைக் கொண்டு நீரைச் சேர்க்க வேண்டும். முதலாவதாக நாம் மலையாள மக்களோடு நல்லுறவு கொள்ள வேண்டும். மலையாள மக்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு செய்தாலும் மனக்குறை இருக்கிறது. இந்த விஷயத்தில் நாம் அவர்களோடு நல்லுறவு கொண்டு நம் இருவருக்கும் நன்மை பயக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமென்று நான் அரசியலாளரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நம் தமிழ் நாட்டிலே பெரும் குறை ஒன்றிருக்கிறது. நம் தேசத்தில் வேறு எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பெரிய இயந்திரசாலை உற்பத்திசாலை களெல்லாம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் நம் தமிழ் நாட்டிலே பெரிய இயந்திரசாலை ஒன்றுகூட இல்லையென்று என்னிடத்தில் பஸ்பேர்

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சொல்கிறார்கள். சிறிய மைசூர் ராஜ்யத்திலே எவ்வளவோ பெரிய இயந்திர சாலைகள் வேலை செய்துகொண்டு வருகின்றன. நம் நாட்டிலே ஏதாவது ஒரு பெரிய இயந்திரசாலையோ உற்பத்திசாலையோ இருப்பதாகச் சொல்ல முடியுமா என்று கேட்டால், ஆதோ பார் இருக்கிறது நெய்வேலி என்கிறார்கள். நெய்வேலித்திட்டம் ஒரு பெரிய யானையைக் கட்டி தீனி போடுவது போலாகும். தோண்டத் தோண்ட இன்னமும் நீர்தான் வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு பெங்காலி ஆபீசர் ஐந்து வருடங்களாக பெரிய சம்பளம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு அங்கு அலுவலாற்றினார். ஒரு நாள் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளாமல் அதை விட்டுப் போய்விட்டார் என்கிறார்கள் தோண்டினால் நீர் வருகிறது. அந்த நீர்ப்பெருக்கை பெரிய பம்பு செட்கள் மூலம் இறைத்து நிறுத்தவேண்டும். இதுவரை லக்ஷக்கணக்காக ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கடைசியில் காரியம் கைகூடுமோ என்ற ஐயம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நம் அரசியலாளரை இது விஷயத்தில் நான் எச்சரிக்கை செய்ய விரும்புகிறேன். வேலை செய்தால் திறம்பட வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். வினைத்திட்டம் என்பது ஒருவன் மனத்திட்டம். வினைதூய்மையாக இருக்க வேண்டும்.

‘இதனை இதனால் இவன் முடிக்கும் என்று ஆய்ந்து அதனை அவன் கண்விடல்.’

என்று வள்ளுவர் சொல்லுகிறார். நாம் ஏதாவது ஒரு திட்டம் போட்டால் நீளம் அகலம் இவ்வளவு என்று மட்டும் எழுதி விடுகிறோம். ஆழம் எவ்வளவு என்றும் பார்க்கவேண்டும். திறம்பட்ட மக்கள் அலுவல்களை சரியான முறையில் செய்ய வேண்டும். சர்க்கார் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கும் வேலை வெற்றிபெற வேண்டுமென்று நான் கட்டவிடப் பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன். காரியம் ஒருவரையே கைகூடுமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். இவ்வேலையை தக்கபடி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அரசியலாளரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“சமுதாய நல அபிவிருத்தி திட்டங்கள், தேசிய விஸ்தரிப்புத்திட்டங்கள் இவைகளெல்லாம், நம் நாட்டிலே கால் ஊன்றி வருகின்றன. நிலமுழுவதும் கால் ஊன்ற வேண்டும். இதனை ஒரு தனி டிபார்ட்மெண்டாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்தால் அலுவல்கள் தடைபடும். சமுதாய திட்டத்தின்கீழ் ஒரு வேலை செய்தால் அதில் ரெவின்யூ ஆபீசர்கள் ஒத்துழைக்காமலிருப்பதை நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். ஒரு இடத்தில் ரோடு போடுவார்கள். அதற்கு அங்கு இருக்கும் தாகில்தார் முதலிய ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரிகள் தக்க உதவி செய்யமாட்டார்கள். வேலை தடைபட்டு நின்று விடும்.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“எந்த இடத்தில் என்று சொன்னால் உதவியாக இருக்கும்.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR:—“தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா வடலூரில் நான் நேரில் ஜீப்பில் ஏறிக்கொண்டு பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். ரோடில் தண்ணீர் இருந்ததால் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட இடத்துக்கு மேல் ஜீப்பில் போக முடியவில்லை. நான் ஜட்ஜாக இருந்திருக்கிறேன். நேரில் பார்த்ததைத்தான் சொல்லுவேன். அந்த அதிகாரி இப்பொழுது சிதம்பரத்தில் இருக்கிறார். அபிவிருத்தி இலாகாவையும் ரெவின்யூ இலாகாவையும் ஒன்றுசேர்த்து ஒரு அதிகாரியின் கீழ் அவைகளை அமைக்கப் போவதாக அரசியலாளர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்த ஏற்பாடு மிகவும் நன்றாக நடக்குமென்று நம்புகிறேன். நான் இதைப்பற்றி குறையாகச் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆரம்பம் முதல் கடைசியரை ஒரே ஆபீசராகையே இந்த வேலையைக் கொடுத்தால் அது நல்லமுறையில் நடக்கும். சமுதாய நல அபிவிருத்தி திட்டத்தில் பல அதிகாரிகள் இருந்தால் ஒரு அதிகாரி இன்னொரு அதிகாரியோடு ஒத்துழைக்கமாட்டார். பலவேலைகள் இதனால் தடைபடும். நாட்டுக்கு உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற உணர்ச்சியுள்ள ஆபீசர்களை வைத்து இந்த வேலையைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் திட்டங்கள் பயனளிக் காது. எத்தனையோ ஆபீசர்கள் வேலையே தெரியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். வேலை கற்றுக்கொள்ளுவதில்லை. உண்மையைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். அமைச்சர்கள் அடிக்கடி நேரில் போய் இவைகளையெல்லாம்கவனித்துப்பார்க்க வேண்டும். பெரிய ஆபீசர்களுக்கு அவர்களுடைய எல்லை விஸ்தாரமாக

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

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இருப்பதால் எல்லா இடங்களுக்கும் சென்று எல்லாவற்றையும் கவனிக்க முடியாது. அமைச்சர்கள் அடிக்கடி சிறிய இடங்களையும் போய்ப்பார்த்து காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடி கல்வியை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவோம். நான் அறிந்த கல்வி ஒரு கல்விதான். அது தமிழ்க் கல்வி. நான் தமிழ்த்தாய்க்குப் பிறந்தவன். தமிழ்க் கல்வி பெற்றவன். ஒரு நாட்டிலே மக்கள் நன்றாக வாழ வேண்டும் அரசியலில் பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும், கல்வி கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும், அறிவுடன் திகழவேண்டும், நல்ல உதவி செய்யவேண்டும், என்றால் அவர்கள் தாய்மொழியே அரசியல் மொழியாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு ஆபீசர் மற்றொரு ஆபீசரோடு ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசிக்கொண்டால் அது மக்களுக்குப் புரியவில்லை. மக்களிடையே விழிப்பு ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்றால் பிறமொழி அரசியல்மொழியாக இருப்பது ஒழியவேண்டும். சமுதாய சீர்திருத்தம் என்பது மொழிவழியாக எல்லா நலனையும் அளிக்கவேண்டும். கல்லூரிகளில் தமிழ் மொழியை போதனை மொழியாக்க அரசியலார் ஒரு நிபுணர் குழுவை நியமித்திருப்பதைப்பற்றி நான் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆனால், இதில் எவ்வளவோ இடையூறுகள் நேரிடும். இது எந்த நிலையில் நம்மைக் கொண்டுபோய்விடும் என்றும் ஆலோசிக்கிறேன். நான் தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சி மொழியாக்க வேண்டுமென்று சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்த பொழுது என்ன நண்பர் திருவாளர் நாராயணசுவாமிப் பிள்ளை அதை ஆதரித்தார். அவர் அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தின் துணைவேந்தரான வுடன் தமிழ் மொழியை கல்லூரியில் போதனை மொழியாகப் புகுத்துவதாக மாமர்த்தடிச் சொன்னார். அவர் இருக்கிற சூழ்நிலை என்ன? தமிழை வளர்க்க வேண்டுமென்ற ஆவல் கொண்டு திரு அண்ணாமலை செட்டியார் அவர்கள் ஏற்படுத்திய பல்கலைக் கழகத்தில் அவர் துணை வேந்தராக அமர்ந்திருக்கிறார். மற்ற இடங்களில் அப்படிப்பட்ட சூழ்நிலை இல்லை. கல்லூரிகளில் தமிழைப் போதனை மொழியாக வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றால், அங்கே மக்கள் படிக்கவருவார்களா என்ற ஐயம் ஒரு பக்கம். மாணவர்களின் தாய் தகப்பன்மார்கள் இதை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை யென்று சொல்லுவார்கள். எந்த சட்ட அதிகாரத்தைக்கொண்டு கல்லூரிகளில் தமிழைப் போதனை மொழியாக்குவீர்கள் என்று கேட்பார்கள். அதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு என்ன அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். எதைப்போடு செய்வோம், சட்டப்படியே செய்யவேண்டும். ஏன் இந்தத் தொந்தரவுல்லாம். அடிப்படையில் தமிழ்மொழியை ஆட்சிமொழியாக்கிவிட்டால் ஒரு தொந்தரவும் உண்டாகாது. இதையே நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இதைத் தவறி வேறுபேச்சு எனக்குத் தெரியாது. பன்னிப்பன்னிச் சொல்லுகிறேன். தமிழ்நாட்டிலே தமிழ்மொழியை ஆட்சிமொழியாகச் செய்து விட்டால் நம்மைப் பிடித்த பிணிகளெல்லாம் விட்டுப்போய்விடும். இதைச் செய்தால் நாம் நல்பாதையில் செல்வோம். இதைச் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நமது கவர்னர் பேரூரையில் 12-வது பிரிவில் நாட்டிலே நல்ல சுகாதார நிலை நிலவி வந்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார். நாட்டுப்பக்கத்தில் சுகாதார நிலை எப்படி யிருக்கிறது என்று போய்ப்பார்த்தால் தெரியும். மக்களின் உடம்பு எலும்பும் தோலுமாக ஒங்கிக்கிடக்கிறது. ஏதோ முன்பு கொஞ்சம் கள்ளைச் சாப்பாட்டில் சேர்த்து சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். புளி, உப்பு முதலியவைகளைப் பற்றி கவலையில்லை. இப்பொழுது கள் ஒழிப்பு வந்த பிறகு அவர்கள் என்ன செய்வார்கள்? எனக்குத்தெரியும், முன்பு ஒரு தொழிலாளி 3½ ரூபாய் சம்பாதித்தால், கள்ளுக்குடி போக மீதி அவன் மக்களுக்குப் பயன்படும்.”

*SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“ கள்ளை சாப்பாட்டில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்வதுகூட உண்டா ? ”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ கள்ளை சாப்பாட்டில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுவதை நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். நான் தெரியாமல் சொல்லவில்லை. கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்கு அதுபற்றி தெரியவில்லை யென்றால், அந்தப் பழக்கம் கிடையாது என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. வீணாக மக்கள் French polish போன்ற கள்ளச்சாரயத்தைப் பருகு

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வதால் அவர்கள் உடல்நலம் கெட்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டு தவிக்கின்றனர். குலை நோயினால் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றனர். கள்ளச்சாராயம் குடிப்பதைத் தடுக்க எந்தவிதமான ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்பதைப்பற்றி கவர்னர்பெருமான் பேருரையில் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. நான்கள் ஒழிப்பு வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் ஒரு வேலை செய்வதால் அதை நன்றாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆனால் செய்கிற வேலையோ சரியாக இல்லை. கோர்ட்டுகளில் எத்தனை prohibition case-கள் வருகின்றன? கள் ஒழிப்பை நல்லமுறையில் செய்ய வேண்டும். தடுப்புமுறையைப்பற்றி கவர்னர் பேருரையில் ஒன்றுமே சொல்லாமலிருப்பது நல்லதல்ல. ஏதாவது அதைப்பற்றி சொல்லியிருக்கவேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது நம் நாட்டிலே வாழும் மக்களை மூன்று பகுதிகளாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். மேன்மக்கள் (privileged classes), தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள், பிற்போக்கான மக்கள் என்று பிரிக்கலாம். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு நல்லச் சலுகைகள் கொடுப்பது கடமைதான். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் தலைமுறை தலைமுறையாக அவர்களுக்கு இழைத்த பாவம் நம்மைவிட்டு அகலும். இப்படிச் சலுகைகள் வழங்கும்போது மற்றவர்களையும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். பிற்பட்ட மக்களை நாட்டுப்புறங்களில் நமது மந்திரிகள் வந்து பார்த்தால் தெரியும். அவன் 58 சில்லுகளுடன் கோவணம் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருப்பதைப் பார்த்து ஏனென்று கேட்டால், அதைவிட்டால் வேறுகதி என்னவென்று கேட்கிறான். அவ்வளவு ஏழ்மை நிலையில் பிற்பட்ட மக்களான வன்னியகுல மக்கள் வாழ்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு முதலில் கல்விச் சலுகை கொடுக்கப்படுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். பின்னிட்டி குற்றப்பரம்பரையில் சேர்ந்தவர்களாக இருந்தால்தான் கல்விச்சலுகை கொடுக்கப்படுமென்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ஏதோ ஒரு நூறுபேர்கள் குற்றப் பரம்பரையைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களென்று அவசரச்சட்டம்போட்டு பதியவைத்தார்கள். அதுதான் இப்பொழுது போய்விட்டது. பிற்பட்ட மக்களான வன்னியர்களுக்கு எந்த வித வித்தியாசமும் இல்லாமல் எல்லோருக்கும் கல்விச்சலுகை உண்டு என்று சொல்லிவிட்டு பிற்பாடு குற்றப்பரம்பரையில் வந்தவர்களுக்குத்தான் உண்டு என்று ஒரு வியாபகானம் கொடுத்தார்கள். அவர்களை இப்படி பங்கிட்டுவைத்து, துன்பப்படுத்துவது நியாயமா? வன்னிய மக்கள் ஐந்து ஜில்லாக்களில் பெருவாரியாக வாழ்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஏழ்மை நிலையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குக் கல்விச்சலுகை அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நாட்டில் எல்லா மக்களும் சேர்ந்து வாழவேண்டும். அவர்களைத் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்றெல்லாம் பிரிக்கக்கூடாது. அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் தமிழர்கள் என்றே சொல்லவேண்டும். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களைத் தனிப்பட்ட மாதிரியாக பிரிக்கக்கூடாது. கவர்னர் அவர்கள் மற்ற மக்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களோடு சேர்ந்து வாழ சம்மதித்தால் அவர்களுக்கு சேரியில் வீடுகள் ஒதுக்கப்படுமென்றும், ஹரிஜனப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் சேர்ந்துபடித்தால் பகல் உணவு கொடுக்கப்படுமென்றும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். ‘With a view to induce children of all communities to join Harijan schools and thereby help in the free mixing of Harijans with other communities . . .’ என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். தமிழ் நாட்டில் வாழும் மக்கள் தமிழர்தான். ஒருவரை ஒருவர் பிரிக்காமல் எல்லோரும் பொதுவாக வாழவேண்டும். எல்லா மக்களும் தமிழர்கள் என்று நினைத்து ஒத்து வாழவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக, கவர்னர் பேருரையில் ‘L என்ற பிரிவில் ‘A Resolution under Article 252 of the Constitution empowering Parliament to legislate imposing restrictions on the use of cross-word puzzles in gambling’ என்று கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. Cross-word puzzle-ஐ ஒழிப்பதற்கு ஒரு நாடு சட்டம் செய்துவிட்டது. இரண்டாவதாக நம்நாடும் செய்துவிட்டால், இரண்டு நாடுகளில் செய்துவிட்டார்கள் என்று அதை அப்படியே பார்லிமெண்டிலும் சட்டமாகக் விடுவார்கள். பார்லிமெண்டிற்கு எவ்வளவோ அலுவல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த நிலையில் அது இந்த வேலையை எப்படி எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியும். இப்படிச் செய்வது நாள் கடத்தும் வேலையாக இருக்கிறதே ஒழிய நன்மை தரக்கூடிய வேலையாக இல்லை.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [2nd August 1955]

நம்நாட்டில் மக்கள் Cross-word puzzle-ல் எவ்வளவு பணத்தை விரயம் செய்துவிட்டு கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த விஷயம் State list-ல் இருப்பதால் நாமே ஒரு சட்டம் செய்துவிட்டால் அதை அப்படியே பார்வாமெண்டும் சட்டமாக இயற்றிவிடும்.

6-10
P.m.

“ கடுமையான வட்டி கொடுத்து கேவலமான நிலைமையை அடைந்தவர்கள் பலர் நம்நாட்டில் இருக்கிறார்கள். 15 நாட்களுக்குமுன்பு பிராட்வேயில் பகலில் ஒரு நபரிடமிருந்து 110 ரூபாய் கொள்ளையிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மக்கள் கொள்ளையாடையிடக்க முன் வரவில்லை. நான்கு குண்டர்கள் பேனாக்கத்தியைக் காட்டி பயமுறுத்தியதால் பக்கத்திலிருந்த யாரும் உதவிக்கு முன்வரவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி நமது சர்க்கார் ரெவின்யூ காரியதரிசி அவர்கள் தனிப்பட்டமுறையிலே ஒரு கட்டுரை எழுதியிருக்கிறார். கடன்கொடுத்து வட்டிவாங்கியே நமது நாட்டில் பல மார்வாடிகள் வீரவாங்கிவிட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது சில காபூலிகள் இந்த வியர்பாரம் செய்கிறார்கள். இந்தமாதிரி அநியாய வட்டிக்கு கடன் கொடுப்பதை அறவே ஒழிக்கச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இதிகாறும் நான் பேசுவதற்கு அவகாசம் அளித்த துணைத்தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு என் நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு நான் அமர்கிறேன்.”

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, just now an amendment was moved to the Motion of Thanks to the effect that certain urgent problems of public importance had been left untouched in His Excellency the Governor's address. There are, of course, many problems connected with education which demand immediate solution. There is no indication in His Excellency's address of any attempts being made to solve these problems. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is a little reference in His Excellency's address to the expansion of education by way of opening of more elementary schools and establishment of more training colleges and training institutions. But may I ask the Government how it is proper in the circumstances to just expand education which has been found unfit for our country after the attainment of independence? I had occasion already to point out on the sacred floor of this House about the need to close down single-teacher schools. But I find in the address that schools are to be established in each village with a population of over 500. Naturally this means starting of more single-teacher schools. On the occasion when I pointed out about these schools, I mentioned and it is a known fact; that these schools were to be in charge of persons with no training to work as teachers. This naturally goes to show that the Government think that education is stuffing in of knowledge and can therefore be given by any persons with some general qualification. Education, as its very name implies, and as the Latin word of which it is a derivation implies, is the manifestation of the potentiality already in the children. To manifest the potentiality in the children, it is but necessary on the part of the teacher to know what the child possesses as potentiality from its birth. A knowledge of psychology is essentially needed for this purpose. I cannot understand how Government think that persons with some general qualification and with no knowledge of psychology whatsoever can draw out this potentiality in the name of education and how they are fitted to be in charge of these schools. It would be better for the Government to advise

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even the Central Government, if they insist on opening these schools further, just to stop the opening of further schools of single-teacher pattern.

“ Our Government say that the policy in respect of primary and elementary education is the basic pattern of education. Now I had occasion to go through the report published in 1952 by the Committee on Basic Education appointed by this Government. The report was supplied to all legislators. I find in that report a remark that there is lack of co-ordination and there is wastage of funds and energy on account of lack of co-ordination on the part of the Government in implementing the basic pattern of education. We find in the papers statements by responsible persons who are in charge of planning that 50 per cent of the new elementary schools that are going to be started are to be of the old type and the other 50 per cent are to be of the basic type. The Committee on Basic Education and the *ad hoc* committee have time and again pointed out that there is no use of running two patterns of schools side by side. Now we will be ultimately creating two castes of children. Somehow or other, at the Avadi Congress a resolution was framed aiming at the introduction of basic, universal, free education throughout our country within a period of ten years. What is to happen to the children who go to two patterns of schools during these ten years? Are we not creating two castes of children even at the initial stage? If really the Government think that the basic pattern ought to be the pattern with regard to elementary education, I cannot understand what stands in their way of implementing it immediately.

“ Perhaps, the Government are faced with these three questions, namely, the question of trained personnel, the question of accommodation and the question of finance. Now, this morning, I think, I read in the papers a statement from the Basic Assessment Committee that with regard to the introduction of basic education in the State of Travancore-Cochin, they find difficulty in adapting the basic pattern to the shift system that had come to stay in that particular State. Unless and until that shift system and 2½-hour school are linked with the basic pattern and brought into force in our State as well as other States, we cannot have basic education immediately. A scheme was introduced by this Government on the shift system basis and on the 2½ hours' basis, but somehow or other, unfortunately it has been withdrawn. Unless and until we bring together that scheme and the basic pattern, we cannot have the required education to bring economic Swaraj.

“ Basic education aims at the training of the hand and the eye of the children. If our children are not trained like that, we cannot have industrialisation in our State and we cannot have economic Swaraj. The more we delay the conversion of these primary and basic schools, the more we will be working against the economic interests of the nation.

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“ Now, the question of personnel can be very easily tackled, if the present teachers are allowed to work two shifts with a leisure of one hour a day; then only 25 per cent of additional staff will be required from training schools and this 25 per cent may be quite sufficient for our purpose allowing for normal retirement, death, etc. The question of personnel is solved that way to a great extent. The question of accommodation cannot at all arise, as with the recasting or re-allocation of the situation of present schools, accommodation must be forthcoming. And in these days when the public are expected to co-operate in the implementation of the Second Plan and when we have propagandists to draw in public co-operation, then the question of finance alone stands. If we are not able to solve the question of finance in respect of introduction of this basic pattern of education within one year by re-training all the existing elementary school teachers, especially in these days when we are spending thousands of crores of rupees on national development, when else would it be possible for the Government to take such a step? So, it is the urgent duty of the Government in the interests of the nation and in the interests of economic freedom to see that all these primary schools are converted into basic schools within the next school year. Sir, the Second Five-Year Plan is supposed to be based on the physical needs. That was the understanding arrived at at the Avadi Session of the Indian National Congress. It is to be based on the physical needs of each taluk, municipality and district. Even individual Committees are actively working about the physical needs (dams, bridges, culverts, etc.) and other facilities, but requirements in respect of education have not been given due consideration. It was interesting to read somewhere in a paper laid on the table of this House that the Deputy Inspector of Schools is to be co-opted for purposes of consultation. The village teacher does not find a place. The Government do not want to give him the halo of that significance. If the village teacher does not find a place there and if only a deputy inspector, a petty Government official is to be there, can we expect any improvement in the field of education?

“ Now, apart from these physical needs, there is, what is called, the intellectual need in planning. It must be considered on an all-India basis and not on a district-war and State-wise basis. Where are we to find that in the Five-Year Plan? Even in the original suggestions given by the framers of the Plan, we do not find that sufficient emphasis has been laid on educational planning. Unless and until we develop the intellect of our citizens side by side with the great plans that we have for constructing dams and projects, we cannot be sure of the benefit of these plans and projects reaching the poorest in the land. Now, we have begun to develop the nation. We are studying the physical needs and we are going to provide for irrigation, electricity and everything for the benefit of the remotest village in the remotest corner of our country. But, what about the intellectual domain? Unless we train persons of integrity, honesty and character and unless we begin that training side by side with the construction of these

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projects we cannot get suitable men to be in charge at the helm of affairs of these projects and make them useful to the people at large. Therefore, character training is the thing that is most needed. Where is this character training to be had? That character training has to be had in the elementary schools. The elementary school teachers who are in charge of these schools have to devote their undivided attention to this task, but they have not been able to do that. They are not given a living wage. No human being without a living wage can devote his undivided attention to the task before him. Is it too much on the part of a teacher to ask for a living wage in these days of planning when the Government are prepared to spend thousands of crores of rupees on various projects? Is it too much on the part of a teacher to expect a living wage when the members of the other professions are getting more than a living wage? Is it too much on the part of a teacher to ask for a living wage from a Government which is run by the Congress which stands for creating a socialistic pattern of society and which has passed a tremendous resolution to that effect at the Avadi Session of the Indian National Congress? What does the Second Five-year Plan say about education? The original provision under education has been cut to a large extent, I must say by about 50 per cent, but it may be argued that proportionately the provision under various other heads had also been cut. Is it proper to cut the original provision for education under the Second Five-Year Plan by 50 per cent when Government are aware that it aims at the moulding of character which will stand the nation in good stead? I earnestly appeal to the representatives of this Government who are going to meet at Delhi on the 12th and 13th of this month to fight for this point, namely, that no cut should be made in the original provision made for education under the Second Five-Year Plan. Now, the First Five-Year Plan is to be completed within a year, and hon. Members may be surprised to know that the teacher has not been benefited even to the extent of a pie from that Plan. Naturally, the teacher is diffident about the provision in the Second Plan. We may be spending Rs. 40 or Rs. 45 crores out of a total of Rs. 350 crores or so on education under the Plan? But what guarantee is there that this sum of Rs. 45 crores would be spent in the interests of teachers? Of course, there are schemes for expansion of education like the introduction of compulsory Universal Education, building of more colleges, etc. I appeal to the Government to have faith more in human beings than in brick and mortar. Education occupies only an insignificant place and provision for teachers is not thought of. But some figures have been given by the framers of the Plan suggesting decent scales of pay for the teachers. The implementation of that suggestion may cost us about Rs. 3½ crores in a year, but I wonder whether the Government would go to the extent of accepting the whole thing. They may not be able to bring in this Rs. 3½ crores in their normal expenditure. That is why I suggest to the Government that the parents of children who are benefited by education should be taxed. I understand the difficulties of the Government and ultimately the responsibility for providing this

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additional sum of Rs. 3½ crores over the Rs. 9 crores which the Government are spending for education would fall upon the taxpayer. That is why I say that those who are benefited by education must pay for it as those benefited by new irrigation projects and dams are liable to pay a betterment levy. If the intention of the Government is to see that all our children go to schools and have education free then why should not the parent pay some *Gurudakshina* to the teacher? If this is accepted, a sum of about Rs. 1½ crores may be collected from the parents and deducting this sum, it is enough that the Government incur a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2 crores every year, in addition to the Rs. 9 crores which they are spending now. Then, they will be able to pay the decent scales of pay recommended by the framers of the Second Five-Year Plan.

“ I must thank the Government for giving pension to elementary school teachers, but, as I have pointed out on the floor of this House, discrimination is made here also. Pension has been granted only to elementary school teachers. As already pointed out by me, the pension has been given in recognition of the fact that the teacher has been discharging the main function of the Government, namely, educating the children of the future generation, and has been doing some national work. If that is admitted by the Government, is it not a fact that the teachers in the higher categories are also doing national service? How can pension be denied to them? Is not old age common to all and is not distress in old age common to all? Teachers in this State have observed the 29th of last month as Pension Day and it behoves the Government to see that no discrimination is made in the matter of granting pension to all teachers.

“ As regards the House Rent allowance, there has been a lot of agitation. Teachers in aided institutions alone have been denied this. The Government have again and again said that it will cost only about Rs. 10 lakhs. Is it a great thing for the Government, who are getting an income of about Rs. 49 crores, to spend Rs. 10 lakhs for providing accommodation to the teachers? Teachers in cities are not living in houses, but are living in hovels. It is only the disparity that is causing great discontent among the teachers. It does not require a Second Five Year Plan for providing this. There is disparity in security of service. All teachers in aided institutions do not have security of service whereas all others enjoy security of service. Teachers in aided institutions do not have medical concessions whereas teachers in all other agencies have medical concessions. While teachers in aided institutions are doled out certain grants, teachers in all other agencies have got definite scales of pay. Does it cost the Government very much to give them security of service? Is it too much on the part of the teachers to ask the Government of Madras to give them security of service when it is their normal duty to give them security of service?

(At this stage Mr. Chairman resumed the chair.)

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" Finally I conclude by saying that the Government would do well to adopt the basic system of education with the shift system in elementary schools and introduce the basic system of education within the next school-year so that we may just have a number of multi-purpose schools and industrial colleges to achieve the economic freedom of our country.

" Lastly I have to add only two sentences in the matter of the health and the safety of our children. With regard to the health of our children, I would say that the Health Minister, as I have already requested him in this House, should ban the use of cups and plates in hotels and substitute them with paper cups and leaves. With regard to the physical training classes that are conducted in the various schools, I have to point out that in all schools classes are conducted between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. for want of playground or for want of sufficient number of periods for physical training. The Director of Public Instruction should immediately issue a circular to all schools saying that physical training classes between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. would be detrimental to the health of the nation which ought to train men to become soldiers for preserving the hard won freedom.

" Lastly I want to say a word about traffic in Tiruchirappalli. We had some very nasty incidents from lorries and buses. Children have been affected. I would implore the Government to see that buses and lorries are not allowed to ply on roads which have no pavements for pedestrians, that traffic islands are suitably created, and that boards marked 'Halt' are put up at important places so that these fast moving vehicles will be forced to stop irrespective of the presence or absence of the policeman there.

" With these words, Sir, I conclude. I thank you for the opportunity so kindly given to me."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I now adjourn the House till 4 p.m. tomorrow."

The House then adjourned.

VII.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. *Amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.* [Laid on the table of the House with reference to sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939)] —

(a) *Issued in G.O. Ms. No. 742, Home, dated 23rd March 1955.*

(b) *Issued in G.O. Ms. No. 786, Home, dated 28th March 1955.*

(c) *Issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1072, Home, dated 21st April 1955.*

(d) *Issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1073, Home, dated 21st April 1955.*

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2. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1058, Public (Services), dated the 29th March 1955, regarding amendments to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954. [Laid on the table of the House with reference to Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

^a 3. The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (Madras Ordinance No. I of 1955).

^b 4. Press Release No. 164, Public (Information and Publicity) Department, dated 5th April 1955 and Press Release No. 197, Public (Information and Publicity) Department, dated 21st April 1955, relating to the Second Five-Year Plan.

^c 5. Notification issued with G.O. No. 535, L.A., dated 19th April 1955, postponing the date of the reconstitution of the Coonoor Municipal Council till the noon of 1st November 1955.

6. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1821, Public (Services), dated the 7th June 1955, regarding amendments to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

^d 7. The Madras City Tenants Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (Madras Ordinance No. II of 1955).

8. Amendments to the Madras Commercial Crops Market Rules, 1948. [Laid on the table of the House under section 18 (4) of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933]—

(a) Notification issued with G.O. No. 590, Agriculture, dated 1st March 1955.

(b) Notification issued with G.O. No. 911, Agriculture, dated 31st March 1955.

(c) Notification issued with G.O. No. 1385, Agriculture, dated 23rd May 1955.

9. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1860, Public (Services), dated 10th June 1955, regarding amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India].

^e 10. Governor's Address delivered to both the Houses of the Legislature on 1st August 1955.

^a Sent by post on 6th June 1955.

^b Sent by post on 17th June 1955.

^c Sent by post on 11th June 1955.

^d Sent by post on 6th July 1955.

^e Circulated on 1st August 1955.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 291 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd August 1955, page 5 supra.]

List of disciplinary cases against Government servants in which the Madras Public Service Commission was not consulted under Article 320 (c) of the Constitution during 1952-53.

Designation.		Nature of punishment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Steno-typist, Medical College.	Madras	Increment postponed for one year without cumulative effect.	
2 Assistant Surgeon	..	Removed from service.	
3 Do.	..	Do.	
4 Man Nursing Orderly	..	Censure.	
5 Assistant Surgeon	..	Dismissed from service.	
6 Do.	..	Acquitted as recommended by Tribunal.	
7 Do.	..	Dismissed from service.	
8 Do.	..	Removed from service.	
9 Do.	..	Increment stopped for a period of one year without cumulative effect.	
10 Deputy Overseer, Government Mental Hospital, Kozhikode.	Government	Increment postponed for four months spent on duty without cumulative effect.	
11 Do.	..	Do.	
12 Assistant Surgeon	..	Acquitted.	
13 Head Clerk, Office of the District Medical Office, Kurnool.	..	Do.	
14 Retd. Assistant Surgeon	..	Previous order reducing his pension by 10 per cent was modified in consultation with the Tribunal and he was allowed the full pension admissible to him.	
15 Assistant Surgeon	..	Increment stopped for one year and without cumulative effect.	
16 Do.	..	Increment stopped for six months without cumulative effect.	
17 Do.	..	Acquitted.	
18 Headmaster, Government Training School, Madras.	Government	Removed from service.	

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Designation. (1)	Nature of punishment. (2)
19 Drawing Master, Government Training School for Muslims, Madras	Removed from service.
20 Senior Entomologist, World Health Organisation, Indian Parallel Team, Nilambur and Clerk under the Team.	Acquitted.
21 District Prohibition Officer.	Stoppage of increment for 2 years without cumulative effect.
22 Deputy Prohibition Officer.	Compulsorily retired from service.
23 Inspector of Police	Acquitted—not honourably.
24 Sub-Inspector of Police ..	Compulsorily retired.
25 Head Constable	Do.
26 Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Dismissed.
27 Inspector of Police	Compulsorily retired.
28 District Superintendent of Police.	Warned.
29 Inspector of Police	Increment postponed for a period of six months.
30 Do.	Acquitted.
31 Sub-Inspector of Police ..	Do.
32 Inspector of Police	Increment postponed for a period of six months.
33 Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Increment withheld for a period of one year with cumulative effect.
34 Do.	Transferred.
35 Inspector of Police	Allegations not substantiated.
36 Sub-Inspector of Police ..	Do.
37 Store-keeper, Central Jail, Vellore.	Compulsorily retired from service.
38 Co-operative Sub-Registrar.	Acquitted.
39 One Officer of Civil Supplies Department.	Do.
40 Taluk Supply Officer, Bhavani.	Do.
41 Firka Supply Officer, Guntur.	Do.
42 Assistant Rationing Officer, Trivellore.	Do.

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Designation. (1)	Nature of punishment. (2)
43 Assistant Rationing Officer, Guntakal.	Proceedings dropped as the Officer was discharged from service.
44 Checking Inspector, Rationing Office, Trivellore.	Do.
45 Clerk, Rationing Office, Trivellore.	Do.
46 Taluk Supply Officer, Tenali.	Acquitted.
47 Deputy Tahsildar, Ration Sub-Treasury, Madras.	Promotion was barred for one year and the loss to Government ordered to be recovered from him.
48 District Agricultural Officer, Kurnool.	Increment stopped till retirement.
49 Agricultural Demonstrator, Avanigadda.	Pension was reduced by 25 per cent in all.
50 Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.	Action was dropped finally.
51 Do.	Increment was ordered to be reduced for two stages without cumulative effect.
52 Do.	Proceedings against the Officer was dropped as the Officer has relinquished his post.
53 Assistant Conservator of Forests.	Acquitted of the charges.
54 Do.	Do.
55 Assistant Engineer (Highways)	Compulsorily retired.
56 Do.	Dismissed from service.
57 Divisional Engineer (Highways).	Compulsorily retired.
58 Assistant Engineer (Highways).	Dismissed from service.
59 Assistant Engineer (Electrical).	Reduced to lower post as Junior Engineer.
60 Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.	Increment stopped for two years without cumulative effect.
61 Do.	Compulsorily retired. (Later reinstated in service on appeal.)
62 One Officer of the Public Works Department.	Compulsorily retired.

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Designation. (1)	Nature of punishment. (2)
63 Supervisor, Public Works Department.	Censured.
64 Maistry, Tirunellikaval Section.	Dismissed from service.
65 Wharf Superintendent, Madras Wharf.	Compulsorily retired.
66 Revenue Divisional Officer, Usilampatti.	Increment stopped for one year without cumulative effect.
67 Taluk Supply Officer, Nagapattinam.	Reverted as Upper Division Clerk.
68 Special Revenue Inspector for Loans, West Godavari.	Not reported.
69 One Officer of Revenue Department.	Dismissed from service.
70 Grain Purchase Tahsildar, West Godavari.	Do.
71 Tahsildar, Tirupattur ..	Do.
72 Tahsildar, Proddatur ..	Departmental enquiry. Orders passed.
73 Special Tahsildar for Wells, Aruppukottai.	Dismissed from service.
74 Tahsildar, Koilkuntla ..	Compulsorily retired.
75 Tahsildar, Melur	Departmental enquiry. Orders passed.
76 Tahsildar, Anantapur ..	Do.
77 Special Tahsildar for Loans, Narasapur.	Compulsorily retired.
78 Deputy Tahsildar, Kovur ..	Departmental enquiry. Orders passed.
79 Taluk Supply Officer, Lalgudi.	Do.
80 Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Chintalapudi.	Do.
81 Head Clerk, Taluk Office, Hadagalli.	Do.
82 Tahsildar, Udipi	Do.
83 Taluk Supply Officer, Tiruchengode.	Do.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 29 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd August 1955, page 16 supra]

List of officers who are under suspension pending enquiry into charges against them showing the dates from which they have been under suspension and the reasons for delay in the disposal of each case.

<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Temporary Forest Guard, Vellore East Division.	1st September 1954.	Explanation of the Forest Guard since received and will be disposed of by the District Forest Officer.
2 Reserve Watcher, Vellore East Division.	22nd September 1954.	Do.
3 Acting Forest Guard, Vellore West Division.	16th April 1954.	Explanation received on 20th October 1954 and final orders will be passed soon by the District Forest Officer.
4 Reserve Watcher, Vellore West Division.	10th April 1954.	Do.
5 Permanent Forest Guard, Vellore West Division.	15th April 1954.	Do.
6 Reserve Watcher, Vellore West Division.	9th April 1954.	Do.
7 Acting Forest Guard, Vellore West Division.	23rd April 1954.	Explanations are awaited.
8 Reserve Watcher, Vellore West Division.	25th April 1954.	Do.
9 Forest Guard (acting), Vellore West Division.	14th April 1954.	Do.
10 Reserve Watcher, Vellore West Division.	9th April 1954.	Do.
11 Acting Forest Guard, Vellore West Division.	14th April 1954.	Explanations were received on 30th October 1954 and orders will be passed.
12 Reserve Watcher, Vellore West Division.	Do.	Do.
13 Acting Clerk, Range Office, Chengam, Vellore West Division.	10th August 1954.	Explanation is awaited.
14 Acting Forest Guard, Salem South Division.	5th October 1953.	Pending issue of memorandum of findings by the District Forest Officer.
15 Reserve Watcher, Salem South Division.	Do.	Pending issue of proceedings by the District Forest Officer.
16 Acting Forest Guard, Salem South Division.	22nd February 1954.	Charge sheet to be issued by the District Forest Officer.
17 Permanent Forest Guard, Salem South Division.	6th September 1954.	Explanation is awaited.
18 Reserve Watcher, Salem South Division.	Do.	Do.
19 Permanent Forest Guard, Salem South Division.	7th May 1954.	Pending inspection of fellings by the District Forest Officer.
20 Acting Forest Guard, Salem South Division.	7th October 1954.	Explanation is awaited.
21 Acting Forest Guard, Salem South Division.	30th October 1954.	Do.
22 Reserve Watcher, Salem South Division.	7th October 1954.	Do.
23 Reserve Watcher, Salem South Division.	7th September 1954.	Pending enquiry by the District Forest Officer.
24 Acting Forester, Chingleput.	16th August 1954.	The Forester has requested for an enquiry and this is under correspondence, between the District Forest Officer and the Forester.

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<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
25 Temporary Forest Guard, Chingleput.	9th August 1954.	Preliminary enquiry is over and a charge sheet has to be served.
26 Reserve Watcher, Chingleput.	Do.	Do.
27 Forest Guard, Chingleput.	20th September 1954.	Explanation of the Forest Guard is awaited.
28 Reserve Watcher, Chingleput.	Do.	Explanation of the Reserve Watcher is awaited.
29 Forest acting Guard, Tiruchirappalli.	18th May 1953.	The file has been submitted to the Conservator of Forests and orders will be passed on receipt of the file.
30 Reserve Watcher, Tiruchirappalli.	10th June 1953.	The explanation of the Watcher is under scrutiny and the charge sheet will be disposed of soon.
31 Reserve Watcher, Tiruchirappalli.	18th September 1953.	The file has been submitted to the Conservator of Forests and orders will be passed on receipt of the file.
32 Permanent Forester, Tiruchirappalli.	2nd November 1953.	This is pending orders of the Conservator.
33 Reserve Watcher, Tiruchirappalli.	31st December 1954.	The file has been submitted to the Conservator of Forests and orders will be passed on receipt of the file.
34 Acting Forest Guard, Tiruchirappalli.	20th February 1954.	Do.
35 Temporary Forest Guard, Tiruchirappalli.	19th February 1954.	Do.
36 Forester (Officiating), Madurai East Division.	1st April 1954.	Pending disposal of the case in Sub-divisional Magistrate's Court.
37 Permanent Forest Guard, Madurai East Division.	1st July 1954.	Pending receipt of further report from the Range Officer, Natham.
38 Watcher, Work-charged Establishment, Madurai East Division.	Do.	Do.
39 Temporary Forester, Usilampatti Range.	5th August 1954.	Pending examination of the witnesses.
40 Forester, Sholavandan Range.	29th September 1954.	Pending perusal of records applied for.
41 Forest Guard, Permanent, Sholavandan Range.	7th October 1954.	Pending receipt of explanation.
42 Watcher, Work-charged Establishment, Sholavandan Range.	Do.	Do.
43 Officiating Forester, Sivaganga Range.	20th May 1954.	Do.
44 Officiating Ranger, Palni Range.	6th July 1954.	Pending orders of the Chief Conservator of Forests, on the explanation submitted to the Memorandum of findings.
45 Officiating Ranger, Puna-chi Range.	18th June 1954.	An enquiry asked for by the Ranger is posted for 23rd November 1954.
46 Officiating Ranger, Coimbatore South Division.	17th May 1954.	Ranger was to retire on 11th November 1954, there are other charge sheets pending against him. The explanations have not yet been received. He has perused the required records.
47 Permanent Forest Guard, Kollegal Range.	9th May 1954.	Pending enquiry asked for by the Forest Guard.
48 Permanent Forest Guard, Kollegal Range.	1st June 1954.	Do.
49 Permanent Forest Guard, Ramapuram Range.	8th July 1954.	Action is being taken to reinstate him.
50 Acting Special Duty Forest Guard, Sargur Range.	29th May 1954.	Pending holding of the enquiry asked for by the Forest Guard.

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<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
51 Permanent Forest Guard, Sargur Range.	30th July 1954.	Pending receipt of explanation.
52 Permanent Forest Guard, Kollegal Range.	..	Charge sheet to be issued.
53 Watcher, Kollegal Range.	..	Do.
54 Reserve Watcher, Ambasamudram Range.	22nd May 1954.	Enquiry completed, records are being scrutinised for passing orders.
55 Acting Forest Guard, Coimbatore North Division.	17th October 1953.	Delay is due to the procedural formalities of enquiry, etc.
56 Acting Forest Guard, Coimbatore North.	25th April 1954.	Pending receipt of judgment of the Judicial Sub-Magistrate, Gobichettipalayam.
57 Permanent Forest Guard, Coimbatore North.	15th April 1954.	Pending investigation.
58 Permanent Forest Guard, Coimbatore North.	28th July 1954.	Pending enquiry fixed for 24th November 1954.
59 Acting Forest Guard, Coimbatore North.	14th August 1954.	The charge is being enquired into. The explanations have been received.
60 Reserve Watcher, Coimbatore North.	Do.	Do.
61 Permanent Ranger, South Kanara Division.	1st January 1954.	Orders of the Chief Conservator of Forests are awaited. The findings of the Chief Conservator of Forests that the Range Officer should be compulsorily retired from service were communicated to the Ranger.
62 Officiating Forester, Mangalore Range.	2nd October 1954.	Explanation has been called for and will be disposed of soon by the District Forest Officer, South Kanara.
63 Permanent Forester, Wynaad Division.	25th January 1954.	Final explanation has been received by the District Forest Officer, Wynaad and it is under scrutiny by the District Forest Officer.
64 Permanent Forester, Ootacamund North Range.	30th June 1954.	Forester's final explanation is awaited.
65 Permanent Forest Guard, Ootacamund North Range, South Kanara Division.	11th September 1950.	The charges are being disposed of by the District Forest Officer as the papers connected were with the Tribunal.
66 Permanent Forest Guard, South Kanara Division.	20th June 1954.	The explanation has been received and it is being attended to by the District Forest Officer, South Kanara.
67 Permanent Forest Guard, Coondapur Range, South Kanara Division.	22nd May 1954.	The Forest Guard is involved in Revenue cases and these cases are pending with Subdivisional Magistrate, Coondapur.
68 Permanent Forest Guard, Amarampalem Range, Neelambur Division.	26th March 1954.	Pending issue of revised charge sheet by the District Forest Officer.
69 Permanent Forest Guard, Amarampalem Range, Neelambur Division.	26th September 1953.	Orders are being passed and the papers are under scrutiny.
70 Officiating Forest Guard, Amarampalem Range, Neelambur Division.	Do.	Do.
71 Reserve Watcher, Amarampalem Range, Neelambur Division.	Do.	Do.
72 Officiating Ranger, Nilambur Working Plan Division.	17th October 1954.	Explanation of the Ranger for the charge sheet framed against him by the Working Plan Officer, Nilambur, is awaited for taking further action.

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<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
73 Second Grade Assistant, Olapalayam Sub-Centre, Government Intensive Khadi Scheme.	21st September 1953.	The Assistants were arrested by the police on charge of theft; but the Stationary Sub-Magistrate has discharged the case. Departmental enquiry was conducted by the Khadi Special Assistant and a report was received from him on 8th September 1954.
74 Second Grade Assistant, Vellakoil Centre, Government Intensive Khadi Scheme.	Do.	On this, charges have been framed against the Assistants and they have been called on to show cause against removal from service. The explanation of the delinquents have not yet been received.
75 I Grade Assistant, Payyanur Centre, Government Intensive Khadi Scheme.	17th March 1954.	Charges were framed against the Assistant and his explanation has been received. He has been asked to show cause against the provisional decision of removing him from service and he has submitted his reply. This is under examination.
76 I Grade Assistant, Nileshtar Sub-Centre, Payyanur Centre, Government Intensive Khadi Scheme.	18th June 1954.	A charge for misappropriation of Government money was framed against the Sub-Centre Manager and the explanation of the delinquent has been received. He has been asked to show cause against the provisional decision of reversion as II Grade Assistant. His reply has not yet been received.
77 Centre Khadi Officer, Chinnasalem.	14th June 1954.	Charges were framed against the Centre Khadi Officer for inefficiency in administration and deterioration of working of the Centre. The explanation of the Centre Khadi Officer has been received with the remarks of the Khadi Special Assistant, Tirupur, on 9th October 1954. The matter is under examination.
78 Lower division clerk, Madras Public Service Commission.	4th October 1952.	He was placed under suspension on a report received from the police and he was arrested by the police on the same day as he was charged with having committed offences under sections 461 and 468, Indian Penal Code. He was tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, who convicted the clerk under section 461, Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months and acquitted him of the offences under section 468, Indian Penal Code. On appeal to the High Court the clerk was acquitted of the offence under section 461, Indian Penal Code also. But the High Court while acquitting him observed that the appropriate course in this case was to take departmental disciplinary action against him. Disciplinary action has therefore been instituted against him and he has been given time until 18th November 1954 to submit the written statement of his defence.
79 Official District Superintendent of Police.	8th May 1953.	Pending with the Government.
80 Assistant Superintendent of Police.	22nd May 1953.	Do.

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Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1).	(2)	(3)
81 Police Constable, Chingleput.	2nd March 1954.	The explanation of the police constable was received on 1st November 1954 and the oral enquiry is pending.
82 Do.	25th June 1954.	Case is pending trial in Court and the charge is <i>sub judice</i>
83 Do.	28th October 1954.	Enquiry pending.
84 Police Constable, North Arcot.	10th October 1953.	Pending disposal of appeal against acquittal in High Court, Madras.
85 Do.	15th October 1953.	Do.
86 Do.	1st February 1954.	Pending disposal of the prohibition case in Court.
87 Do.	7th February 1954.	The Police constable was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75. Oral enquiry for dismissal is proceeding.
88 Do.	28th March 1954.	Pending disposal of the case in Court.
89 Do.	25th May 1954.	Do.
90 Do.	29th May 1954.	Further representation of Police Constable has been received. Final orders have to be passed on the Punishment Roll.
91 Do.	12th June 1954.	The Punishment Roll is under consideration for passing final orders.
92 Do.	9th October 1954.	Pending disposal of the case in Court.
93 Do.	13th October 1954.	Enquiry is being held by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tiruvannamalai.
94 Do.	14th October 1954.	Do.
95 Do.	3rd November 1954.	Pending disposal of the case in Court.
96 Do.	7th November 1954.	Pending enquiry.
97 Head Constable, North Arcot.	7th September 1954.	Explanation of the delinquent has been received. Oral enquiry has to be held.
98 Do.	Do.	Do.
99 Do.	8th September 1954.	The Punishment Roll is under consideration for passing final orders.
100 Sub-Inspector, North Arcot.	19th September 1954.	Enquiry is being held by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras.
101 Officiating Inspector, South Arcot.	6th January 1954.	Pending before the Tribunal.
102 Sub-Inspector, South Arcot.	17th May 1954.	He was originally dismissed from service by Inspector-General of Police, Madras, on his appeal petition. He was since reinstated and placed under suspension to set right the procedural irregularity pointed out by Government. His further representation has been submitted to the Chief office on 9th October 1954. The Punishment Roll is being disposed of.
103 Head Constable, South Arcot.	19th June 1954.	Charge is for dismissal. Prosecution is over and the oral enquiry is at the defence stage. The delinquent has put in a petition to the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, for transfer of oral enquiry to a different officer and wanted orders on it before he proceeded with oral enquiry. The enquiring officer has been directed to proceed with the oral enquiry without waiting for orders on his petition cited, as the delinquent has put in the petition merely to protract matters.

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Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
104 Police Constable, South Arcot.	28th March 1954.	The delinquent adopted dilatory tactics and evaded the oral enquiry. After the original charge is held to have been proved, a supplemental charge was given in this case to take his past bad record into consideration in assessing the punishment on this Punishment Roll on 22nd October 1954 from the delinquent police constable. There was also change of officers who held oral enquiry.
105 Police Constable, South Arcot.	Do.	The charge is for dismissal. There was change of officials who conducted the oral enquiry and the delinquent was also evading oral enquiry. Since original charge is held to have been proved, a supplemental charge has been framed and sent on 4th November 1954 for service, to take into account his previous bad record into consideration in assessing the punishment on this Punishment Roll.
106 Do.	12th June 1954.	Charge is for dismissal. There was change of officers in the subdivision. The Punishment Roll is pending oral enquiry.
107 Police Constable, Tanjore.	3rd June 1954.	This is being disposed of.
108 Do.	17th June 1954.	Pending disposal of criminal case in the Court of Sub-Magistrate, Tiruchirappalli.
109 Do.	18th August 1954.	Further representation for dismissal charge called for.
110 Head Constable, Madurai North.	15th April 1954.	The Joint Magistrate, Dindigul, has not yet filed the complaint against the Police officers in the Court of Additional First-Class Magistrate, Dindigul.
111 Police Constable, Madurai North.	Do.	Do.
112 Do.	14th July 1954.	Pending disposal of Trichy Cantonment C. No. 101/54, under sections 419 and 224, Indian Penal Code.
113 Do.	Do.	Do.
114 Police Constable, Madurai Urban.	30th April 1954.	Case pending trial in Court.
115 Do.	2nd June 1954.	Case ended in acquittal in Court. Departmental action is pending.
116 Do.	15th August 1954.	Oral enquiry is over. Further representation called for is awaited.
117 Do.	3rd October 1954.	Oral enquiry is in progress.
118 Sub-Inspector, Madurai Urban.	14th August 1954.	Case pending in Court. Hence the delay.
119 Sub-Inspector, Ramanathapuram.	24th April 1954.	Oral enquiry was conducted by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sivaganga. A large number of prosecution witnesses and defence witnesses had to be examined. The oral enquiry has just been completed. The minute has since been received and final orders will be passed shortly.
120 Police Constable, Ramanathapuram.	31st August 1954.	The case is pending trial in Court.
121 (a) Do.	13th September 1954.	Charges were framed on 15th March 1954 and the oral enquiry is in progress with the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sivaganga.
121 Do.	13th October 1954.	Charges have been framed on 28th October 1954 by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ramanathapuram; oral enquiry will be finished soon.

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<i>Serial number and designation.</i>		<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>		<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)		(2)		(3)
122	Head Constable, Tirunelveli.	11th April 1954.		The case is pending trial in the Sub-Magistrate's Court, Tiruchendur.
123	Do.	19th April 1954.		The enquiry has since been completed and minute is awaited from the Enquiring Officer.
124	Do.	15th February 1954.		The case against the delinquent was pending trial in Court till October 1954. He has been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10. The copy of the judgment in the case has since been received and further departmental action is being taken against the constable.
125	Do.	30th March 1954.		The case is under investigation.
126	Do	2nd June 1954.		The departmental enquiry against this delinquent has since been completed and the minute has been received from the Enquiring Officer. The Punishment Roll file is under scrutiny.
127	Police Constable, Tirunelveli.	Do.		The departmental enquiry was completed and the delinquent's further representation against dismissal called for by the Deputy Superintendent of Police has been received. Final orders will be passed soon.
128	Do.	8th August 1954.		The enquiry has been completed and the minute received. The Punishment Roll file is under scrutiny and orders will be passed soon.
129	Do.	20th September 1954.		Oral enquiry on a charge for dismissal is being conducted by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tuticorin, and is in progress.
130	Do.	25th September 1954.		Oral enquiry has been completed and minute has been received and the same is under scrutiny. Orders will be passed soon.
131	Head Constable, Tiruchirappalli.	18th March 1954.		Since acquitted by Subdivisional Magistrate, Musiri, and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Musiri, has been directed to find out whether he could be dealt with departmentally.
132	Police Constable, Tiruchirappalli.	24th April 1954.		Pending trial before the Assistant Sessions Judge, Tiruchirappalli.
133	Do.	Do.		Do.
134	Do.	22nd May 1954.		Acquitted by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Perambalur, in C.C. No. 440/54. Action to release him from suspension will be taken up on receipt of the judgment copy from the Inspector.
135	Sergeant, Tiruchirappalli.	10th July 1954.		Placed under suspension by Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, Coimbatore.
136	Camp clerk to Deputy Superintendent of Police, Musiri.	27th July 1954.		Oral enquiry is in the finishing stage.
137	Police Constable, Tiruchirappalli.	11th August 1954.		Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 by Town Sub-Magistrate, Pudukkottai. Action is being taken to dismiss him.
138	Do.	Do.		Oral enquiry completed and the Punishment Roll will be disposed of.
139	Do.	Do.		Do.
140	Do.	12th August 1954.		Do.

[2nd August 1955]

Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
141 Police Constable, Tiruchirappalli.	14th August 1954.	His further representation against dismissal has been called for. On receipt of the same the Punishment Roll will be disposed off.
142 Do.	18th October 1954.	Oral enquiry is being proceeded by Deputy Superintendent of Police, Musiri.
143 Do.	15th October 1954.	A charge for dismissal has been framed and oral enquiry will be proceeded with.
144 Do.	Do.	Do.
145 Do.	Do.	Do.
146 Do.	Do.	Do.
147 Sub-Inspector, Salem	19th July 1954.	The delinquent is reported to be sick and he is evading the oral enquiry and hence the Punishment Roll is held up with the Subdivisional Officer, Hosur.
148 Do.	2nd July 1954.	The Subdivisional Officer has been reminded to push through the enquiry and submit a minute.
149 Head Constable, Salem	19th March 1954.	The oral enquiry has been completed by the Subdivisional Officer, Mettur, and the minute is awaited from the Subdivisional Officer.
150 Police Constable, Salem.	Do.	Do.
151 Do.	Do.	Do.
152 Do.	Do.	Do.
153 Do.	16th August 1954.	Minute has been received and further representation has been called for before passing final orders on the Punishment Roll.
154 Police Constable, Coimbatore.	6th March 1954.	Judgment was pronounced recently acquitting the three Police Constables. A copy of the judgment has been called for taking further action.
155 Do.	11th March 1954.	Do.
156 Do.	10th March 1954.	Do.
157 Head Constable, Coimbatore.	10th April 1954.	Further representations were received only recently though they were called for on 24th August 1954.
158 Police Constable, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.
159 Do.	20th July 1954.	Case still under trial in the Court of the District Magistrate (Judicial), Salem.
160 Circle Inspector, Coimbatore.	15th June 1954.	Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.
161 Police Constable, Coimbatore.	28th August 1954.	Minute received from the Enquiry Officer and further representations will be called for.
162 Do.	2nd September 1954.	Under oral enquiry.
163 Do.	13th September 1954.	Do.
164 Do.	6th October 1954.	Do.
165 Do.	20th October 1954.	Do.
166 Police Constable, the Nilgiris.	5th June 1954.	The case against the Constable is <i>sub judice</i> .
167 Do.	4th October 1954.	Oral enquiry stands posted to 12th November 1954.
168 Do.	Do.	Do.

2nd August 1955]

<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
169 Police Constable, Malabar.	16th December 1954.	The case was pending trial in court till 30th September 1954 when the Police Constable was convicted to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months by the District Magistrate (Judicial), Kozhikode. Action being taken to dismiss the Police Constable after the expiry of the appeal time.
170 Do.	6th October 1954.	Pending disposal of case in court.
171 Do.	22nd October 1954.	Departmental enquiry is in progress.
172 Officiating Lower Division Clerk, District Police Office, South Kanara.	29th July 1954.	The criminal case against him is under investigation.
173 Police Constable, Hosdrug Station.	31st August 1954.	The oral enquiry against him has been completed and the minute has been received.
174 Do.	Do.	The oral enquiry against him has not yet been completed.
175 Do.	..	The case is under investigation.
176 Railway Police Constable, Tiruchirappalli.	6th June 1954.	The case disposed of. Pending receipt of judgment copy.
177 Do.	2nd October 1954.	Pending enquiry.
178 Do.	11th October 1954.	Do.
179 Do.	20th October 1954.	Do.
180 Sub-Inspector, Tiruchirappalli.	4th March 1954.	The enquiry will be completed soon. The delinquent was evading giving his explanation which he gave only towards the latter part of September 1954.
181 Malabar Special Police Constable.	6th December 1953.	The criminal case is still pending in the court of the II Class Magistrate, Vaikam. The question of departmental action will be taken up after the criminal case is disposed of. The District Superintendent of Police, Kottayam, was addressed in this regard on 2nd November 1954 and his report is awaited.
182 Do.	19th May 1954.	This constable has been convicted and released by the Sub-Magistrate, Kozhikode, under section 4 (1) of Madras Prohibition Act. Copy of the judgment was received only on 27th October 1954. Departmental action for dismissal from service against this Police Constable is being taken.
183 Special Armed Police Constable.	8th May 1954.	In respect of the 2nd item of the charge he was tried in a criminal court, found guilty under section 353, Indian Penal Code, and dealt with under section 4 (1) of Madras Prohibition Act. He was released on executing a bond for Rs. 100 with a surety for a like sum. This order was passed on 30th June 1954. After obtaining a copy of the judgment the present charges were framed on 5th August 1954. For some time the Police Constable evaded summons and finally appeared for the enquiry on 15th September 1954 when he prayed for the transfer of the enquiry on valid grounds. The enquiry was transferred to another officer who took up the enquiry on 22nd October 1954. The enquiry is in progress.

[2nd August 1955]

<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
184 Special Armed Police Constable.	26th May 1954.	The departmental enquiry has been completed and the papers have just been received. The delinquent is found guilty of the charges and his further representation is being called for.
185 Do.	8th July 1954.	The departmental enquiry has been completed. But as there are some procedural defects the papers are being sent back to the enquiring officer for further enquiry.
186 Do.	15th July 1954.	The enquiry has been completed and the delinquent found guilty. His further representation has been called for on 28th October 1954 and is awaited.
187 Do.	28th August 1954.	Criminal case in Tiruvannainallur local police station Crime No. 23/54, sections 463-471 and 511, Indian Penal Code, pending trial in Court.
188 Do.	20th October 1954.	Departmental enquiry is in progress.
189 Sub-Inspector, Madras City.	4th May 1953.	This Sub-Inspector who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate was acquitted by the High Court with certain observations, based on which the departmental action was ordered to be taken. Witnesses numbering more than 20 had to be examined in the departmental enquiry which was recently closed and the enquiring officer's report is awaited.
190 Sergeant, Madras City ..	31st October 1954.	
191 Head Constable, Madras City.	21st September 1954.	The case is pending trial.
192 Police Constable, Madras City.	21st April 1954.	Date of judgment, 11th August 1954. Enquiry is being held.
193 Do.	25th July 1954.	The case is pending trial.
194 Do.	29th July 1954.	The oral enquiry was recently over and the enquiring officer's report is awaited.
195 Do.	3rd August 1954.	The oral enquiry is being conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Police, South Range. In this case, a case was first registered in E-3 Crime No. 390/54, under section 332, Indian Penal Code. After completion of the investigation, it was decided to deal with the P.C, departmentally and charges were framed on 1st October 1954. The explanation of the charges was received on 13th October 1954 and oral enquiry is pending completion.
196 Do.	26th July 1954.	Pending trial.
197 Do.	25th August 1954.	Departmental enquiry is complete and orders will be passed presently.
198 Do.	28th August 1954.	The case is pending completion of investigation.
199 Do.	21st August 1954.	The enquiry is being conducted by Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, and it is expected to conclude shortly.

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<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
200 Police constable, Madras City.	23rd September 1954.	Further representations are awaited, and on receipt the P.R. will be disposed of.
201 Do. ..	Do.	Do.
202 Sowar, Madras City ..	Do.	Further representations are awaited.
203 Do. ..	Do.	Do.
204 Police Constable, Madras City.	28th September 1954.	The enquiry is being held by Assistant Commissioner of Police, Transport, and is expected to conclude shortly.
205 Do.	14th October 1954.	The enquiry is in progress and is expected to conclude shortly.
206 Do.	31st October 1954.	
207 Fireman, Malabar district.	17th December 1953.	The case has not yet been disposed of by the court. It is now adjourned to 10th November 1954 for examination of certain prosecution witnesses.
208 Fireman, South Arcot ..	10th November 1953.	The case has been committed to Sessions after trial in the Court of Sub-Magistrate, Chidambaram, which ended on 27th October 1954.
209 Fireman, Tiruchirappalli.	28th September 1954.	Charges for dismissal pending. Oral enquiry is being pushed through.
210 Fireman, Madras City ..	13th September 1954.	Further representation has been called for and is awaited from the accused.
211 Mechanic Driver, Madras City.	15th October 1954.	
212 Fireman, Tirunelveli ..	3rd August 1954.	The fireman was discharged in the criminal case as it was proved that he was not living in his house for two months prior to the seizure of the contraband articles. However, a charge for dismissal has been framed on 2nd November 1954 for permitting the house for which the fireman was drawing house rent from the Government to be used for nefarious purposes.
213 Fireman Driver, The Nilgiris.	15th September 1954.	Final orders will be passed shortly.
214 Permanent Upper Division Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's office, Coimbatore.	3rd April 1954.	Permanent Upper Division Clerk who was working as Upper Division Clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's office, Coimbatore, was transferred from that office to the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Tiruchirappalli, as his presence in the Deputy Commissioner's office, Coimbatore, was not in the interest of administration, in view of corruption enquiry pending before the Tribunal. He evaded going to Tiruchirappalli and applied for leave on medical certificate. He also evaded appearing before the District Medical Officer, Kozhikode. With reference to the charges framed against him for unauthorized absence from 3rd April 1954, he has tendered his resignation. His resignation cannot be accepted, as the corruption enquiry is now pending before the Tribunal. He has therefore been kept under suspension from 3rd April 1954 and the order of suspension was passed on 27th October 1954. The enquiry relating to his unauthorized absence will be conducted, as soon as a decision is arrived at by the Tribunal.

[2nd August 1955]

Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
215 Sub-Registrar	4th June 1951.	He has been placed under suspension with effect from 4th June 1951 for charges of criminal offences. He was convicted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Tiruchirappalli, and on appeal, the Sessions Judge, Tiruchirappalli, acquitted the Sub-Registrar. Against the order of acquittal by the Sessions Judge, an appeal has been filed in the High Court.
216 Do.	12th November 1953, afternoon.	He was placed under suspension with effect from 12th November 1953 afternoon pending enquiry into charges of corruption. The enquiry has been completed and the report of findings of the enquiring officer is being examined.
217 Do.	2nd February 1954.	He has been placed under suspension with effect from 2nd February 1954 for charges of misappropriation of Government money. A regular enquiry is being conducted against him and the enquiry stands posted to 18th to 23rd December 1954 for hearing.
218 Do.	21st November 1953, afternoon.	He has been placed under suspension with effect from the afternoon, of 21st November 1953 for criminal misconduct, such as misappropriation of Government money, etc. The cases have been ordered to be reported to the Police for investigation and necessary action.
219 Clerk	6th November 1954.	He has been placed under suspension with effect from 6th November 1954 pending criminal case in the District Magistrate's Court, Vellore, for misappropriation of the Society's money as Secretary of the North Arcot District Registration Department Public Servants Co-operative Society.
220 Do.	20th October 1954 afternoon.	These clerks have been placed under suspension with effect from the afternoon of 20th October 1954 pending Police investigation for assaulting the Sub-Registrar of Tirukkazhukundram in the Public office. The result of the Police investigation is awaited.
221 Do.	20th October 1954 afternoon.	
222 Do.	1st June 1954. 'A'	He has been placed under suspension with effect from 1st June 1954 for absence from duty without leave. The clerk has submitted his explanation to the charges only on 5th November 1954. His case will be disposed of in due course.
223 Temporary copyist	20th October 1954, forenoon.	He has been placed under suspension with effect from the forenoon of 20th October 1954, for the same reasons as against 'A' above under clerks.
224 Clerk, Deputy Commercial Tax Officer's Office, Park Town.	15th September 1951.	The criminal prosecution launched against them is pending disposal before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
225 Attender, Deputy Commercial Tax Officer's Office, Park Town.	1st October 1951.	
226 Formerly Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Park Town.	12th November 1951.	The cases of these two Deputy Commercial Tax Officers have to be referred to the Tribunal for enquiry after the criminal case against Nos. 1 and 2 above is disposed of.
227 Do.	15th November 1951.	

2nd August 1955]

<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
228 Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Coimbatore.	11th July 1952.	There were two prosecutions against him—One before the Additional First-class Magistrate, Coimbatore, and the other before the District Magistrate, Coimbatore. The case before Additional First-class Magistrate ended in acquittal. The Government have decided that no appeal against acquittal could be filed in this case. The case under section 409, Indian Penal Code, pending before the District Magistrate, Coimbatore, also ended in acquittal. The question of filing an appeal against the acquittal has been examined by the Board and a report is being submitted to Government to the effect that no appeal need be filed in this case also.
229 Clerk, Deputy Commercial Tax Officer's Office, Salem.	6th July 1954.	Enquiry being conducted by the Commercial Tax Officer, Salem. His petition requesting to transfer the enquiry now being conducted by the Commercial Tax Officer to some other Officer has been rejected by the Board on 24th November 1954.
230 Peon, Deputy Commercial Tax Officer's Office, Tirupur (Rural).	18th October 1954.	The report of preliminary enquiry made by the Deputy Commercial Tax Officer was incomplete. The Commercial Tax Officer, Coimbatore (South), has asked the Deputy Commercial Tax Officer to examine the other witness and submit the records for orders in a week.
231 Peon, Deputy Commercial Tax Officer's Office, Perundurai.	17th May 1954.	Since removed from service by the Commercial Tax Officer, Coimbatore (South) in his reference 3/54, dated 31st January 1955.
232 Surveyor, Section I, Arantangi, V Survey Party, Pattukottai.	5th November 1954.	In view of the arrest warrant issued against him by the District Munsif, Pattukottai. This will be disposed of as soon as the Surveyor gets a clearance certificate from the District Munsif.
233 Officiating peon, Central Survey Office, Madras.	2nd September 1954.	For removing certain records from Central Survey Office on 1st September 1954 without permission. The case is under enquiry and an oral enquiry is fixed for 2nd December 1954.
234 Formerly Special Fund Clerk, Taluk Office, Hosur.	15th August 1953.	A criminal case for falsification of accounts and embezzlement is pending against the clerk in the Sub divisional Magistrate's Court, Dharmapuri. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, with whom the reference is pending, has reported that he will submit his report regarding the departmental action against the clerk soon after the disposal of the criminal case.
235 (1) Acting U.D.A., Collector's Office, Mangalore.	8th April 1953.	Nos. (1) to (3) were arrested by the Police in the South Kanara District Treasury Embezzlement case and they were kept under suspension from the date of their
236 (2) Acting Huzur Treasurer, Mangalore.	9th April 1953.	

[2nd August 1955]

Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
237 (3) L.D.A., Collector's Office, Mangalore.	8th April 1953.	arrest. No. (1) was subsequently released on bail and he was cited as a witness by the Police in the case. Nos. (2) and (3) were accused in the case. No. (2) was acquitted and No. (3) was convicted and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for an aggregate period of seven years. Departmental disciplinary action has been taken against Nos. (1) and (2). It will take some time to pass final orders in the matter as the connected records are in the court now.
238 Formerly Tahsildar, Naga-pattinam.	6th March 1954 (forenoon).	Suspended from service with effect from the forenoon of 6th March 1954 pending enquiry into grave charges of corruption and misconduct. The X branch conducted the investigation in the matter. The case is now with the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.
239 Two Tahsildars of South Arcot district.	2nd May 1953, 21st May 1954.	Both of them were transferred to Tirunelveli on public grounds and are in receipt of subsistence allowance with effect from the date of suspension. The stage of the enquiry in both the cases is not known to the Collector of Tirunelveli.
240 Lower Division Clerk, Collector's Office, South Arcot.	5th July 1953.	The criminal case instituted against him in the Court of the Additional First-class Magistrate, Cuddalore, ended in his acquittal. But the Government have accorded sanction for preferring an appeal to the High Court, against the order of acquittal passed by the lower court, and further proceedings are awaited.
241 Lower Division Clerk, Collector's Office, South Arcot.	14th May 1954 (afternoon).	He was placed under suspension with effect from 14th May 1954 afternoon on certain allegations of corruption pending enquiry with the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras. The orders of the Government are awaited as to the result of the enquiry into the allegations against him.
242 Permanent Shroff, Taluk Office, Tiruchirappalli, and now officiating Shroff, Taluk Office, Kulittalai.	31st January 1954 (forenoon).	Charges have been framed against him for dismissal from service. The enquiry in this case was conducted by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli on 15th November 1954. The delinquent has since submitted his written representation. The matter is under consideration. Findings will be recorded and communicated to the delinquent soon.
243 Formerly acting as Head Clerk, Bench Court, Madras.	1st July 1953.	He is under suspension from 1st July 1953 pending trial of the misappropriation cases pending against him in the court of the Assistant Sessions Judge, Madurai. Copies of judgment in the cases in which he has since been convicted and decision in other cases are awaited.

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<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
244 Temporary lower division clerk, Office of the Superintendent, Rice Scheme, Madras.	6th September 1954.	The clerk was found guilty of misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 347-9-7. Charges were framed against him on 30th October 1954 directing him to show cause against dismissal from service. The Charge Memorandum could not be served on him as his whereabouts are not known. Further action is being taken in the matter.
245 One Gazetted Officer in the Agriculture Department.	3rd August 1949.	The criminal case against him is still pending in the Court of Special Magistrate, Nagpur.
246 Do.	1st December 1952.	Final show cause notice has been issued to the Officer and his explanation is awaited.
Do.	25th February 1954.	In connection with the irregularities committed by the Officer, as Assistant Entomologist (Civil Supplies), Coimbatore, he was placed under suspension by the Board of Revenue. His case was reported to the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. Government have arrived at a provisional conclusion in the imposition of punishment on the officer. The matter is pending with Government.
247 Agricultural Engineering Supervisor.	13th May 1953.	Charges have been framed against Agricultural Engineering Supervisor for wilful absence from duty directing him to show cause against termination of his services. Provisional conclusion has been communicated to him and his further explanation is awaited.
248 Loading Inspector	7th May 1954.	Police investigation is going on.
249 Store-keeper	20th August 1954.	Do.
250 Agricultural Demonstrator, Kancheepuram.	1st April 1953.	The matter is under Police investigation. Government orders are awaited for prosecution.
251 Lower division clerk, Kancheepuram Depot.	9th March 1953.	Do.
252 Clerk, Kancheepuram Depot.	Do.	Do.
253 Fieldman, Kancheepuram.	1st September 1954.	Enquiry conducted and Deputy Director of Agriculture, Vellore addressed (by the District Agricultural Officer, Guindy) for reinstating the fieldman and maistries. Deputy Director of Agriculture's orders are awaited.
254 Demonstration Maistry, Kancheepuram.	Do.	
255 Demonstration Maistry, Ponneri.	Do.	
256 Tractor Cleaner	7th March 1954.	Case pending in the District Magistrate's Court, Cuddalore—Not yet disposed.
257 Do.	25th May 1954.	District Agricultural Officer has been addressed to furnish particulars.
258 Depot Clerk, Pervurani	9th April 1954. (afternoon)	Enquiry was conducted by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Tanjore. Pending with the Deputy Director of Agriculture.
259 Lower Division Clerk, Perambalur.	1st July 1954 (forenoon)	Charges have been framed. Enquiry to be conducted as per the request of the clerk and then final orders would be passed.
260 Jeep Driver	5th July 1952.	Further show cause notice issued on the provisional conclusion arrived at, viz., termination of service. His explanation has been obtained. The matter is under consideration.

[2nd August 1955]

<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
261 Agricultural Demonstrator, Madurai.	22nd December 1953.	Under investigation by the Police.
262 Fieldman, Madurai ..	16th November 1953 (after-noon.)	Do.
263 Depot Clerk, Madurai ..	8th December 1953.	Do.
264 Do ..	27th December 1953.	Do.
265 Lorry Driver	13th October 1952 (after-noon).	Final papers submitted to Deputy Director of Agriculture for orders by the District Agricultural Officer, Sattur, The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madurai has since passed orders, stopping the increment of the driver for 2 years temporarily.
266 Junior Tractor Driver ..	19th January 1954 (after-noon).	Enquiry conducted on 7th April 1954 and a memorandum of charges issued. Explanation received and submitted to Deputy Director of Agriculture, Vellore, for final orders. Pending with Deputy Director of Agriculture.
267 Fieldman, Wallajah ..	20th September 1954.	Explanation to the charges framed awaited by the District Agricultural Officer.
268 Demonstration Maistry, Katpadi.	18th September 1954.	Explanation to the charges framed received and pending action in the District Agricultural Officer's office.
269 Demonstration Maistry, Tirupattur.	20th September 1954.	Explanation to the charges framed received and the matter is being pursued.
270 Oil Engine Driver ..	21st June 1954	Report pending from the Police authorities
271 Agricultural Demonstrator, Kollegal.	1st May 1950.	Criminal case disposed. Departmental action taken, charges framed and explanation obtained. Final orders have since been passed. The Agricultural Demonstrator has since been reinstated in service.
272 Tractor Cleaner	8th January 1953.	The matter is under examination for passing final orders.
273 Depot Clerk, Mananthody.	10th August 1952.	The clerk is reported to be absconding.
274 Depot Clerk, Badagara	12th August 1954.	Enquiry has been conducted and final orders are awaited.
275 Inspector of Fisheries, Nagapattinam.	19th July 1954.	The Assistant Director, Tanjore, under whom the individual was working, framed charges against the Inspector of Fisheries on 27th July 1954. The Inspector of Fisheries wanted time till 15th August 1954 to submit his explanation. He then submitted his explanation to the Assistant Director, Tanjore and the Assistant Director has reported that the Inspector of Fisheries has requested for an oral enquiry citing several witnesses for defence and cross-examination. Meanwhile one of the witnesses who has since been transferred to Madras (a driver of land rover) had to be enquired. This has been done and the records of the case with Assistant Director's remarks are awaited.

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Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1) (2)	(3)	(3)
276 Sub-Inspector, Kozhikode	14th March 1954.	Charges were framed against him on 10th March 1954. In his explanation, dated 17th March 1954 he wanted an enquiry to be conducted. The enquiry was conducted by the Deputy Director (Marine) from 12th to 15th April 1954. The enquiry officer's report was received on 3rd May 1954. His findings were communicated to him and he was asked to show cause why he should not be dismissed from service. On this the Sub-Inspector requested for a further enquiry. This further enquiry was conducted at Kozhikode on 23rd and 24th September 1954. Again copies of the deposition were furnished to him and his defence statement has been received on 22nd October 1954. This is under examination.
277 Laboratory Attendant, Bhavanisagar (Rs. 25—40).	11th May 1954.	Charges were framed against him in April 1954. He then wanted an enquiry by any officer other than the Assistant Director, Fresh Water Biology who framed charges against him or an enquiry by 'X' Branch of Police. Thereupon the Assistant Director, Fresh Water Biology requested the Deputy Director (Inland) to conduct the enquiry and sent his office file on 3rd September 1954. As it was seen from the file that he had not furnished list of witnesses, etc., he was asked to do so. He has now sent an evasive reply and further action is being taken on it.
278 Boat Overseer, Porto Novo, (Rs. 45—85).	17th August 1954.	The Assistant Director, Tanjore, has stated that the enquiry is over and that orders would be issued by him in a week.
279 Petty Yard Officer, Mukkur, under Assistant Director, Madurai (25th January 1935).	30th August 1954.	The Assistant Director, Madurai, states that the question of proper punishment is under consideration.
280 District Veterinary Officer.	1st September 1944.	The case is subjudice as it is pending in the Supreme Court.
281 Officiating Fieldman, Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris.	9th December 1953.	The fieldman under suspension has not so far submitted his written explanation to the charges framed against him on grounds of illness. He was asked to appear before the nearest District Medical Officer, but he failed to appear before him. Further action to be taken has been engaging the attention of the Superintendent, Nilgiris.
282 Acting Lower Division Clerk, Office of the Inspector of Local Boards, Madras.	18th September 1953 after-noon.	The matter was investigated by the Crime Branch and case filed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate.
283 Peon, Office of the Inspector of Local Boards, Madras.	1st July 1954.	The result of the case referred to in item (1) is awaited.
284 Lower Division Clerk, Office of the Additional District Panchayat Officer, Coimbatore.	Do.	

[2nd August 1955]

<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
285 Deputy Panchayat Officer, Gingee.	18th October 1954, after-noon.	Explanation to the charges framed against him is awaited.
286 Peon, Office of the Deputy Panchayat Officer, Saidapet.	3rd November 1954.	The case against him is under Police investigation.
287 Lower Division Clerk, Office of the Regional Nutrition Health Officer, Madurai.	18th October 1954.	The charges against him are being prepared by the officer concerned.
288 Principal, Government Brennen College, Telli-cherry.	19th June 1954 afternoon.	The enquiry is proposed to be conducted by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings Madras. Necessary action is being taken to expedite the enquiry.
289 Ex-Headmaster, Government School for Deaf Mutes, Chunangad.	29th April 1954 afternoon.	The case is pending in the criminal court.
290 Attender, Grade II, Presidency College, Madras.	3rd November 1954.	Some grave charges against him are being enquired into.
291 Secondary Grade Teacher, Presidency High School for Girls, Egmore, Madras.	9th February 1954.	Charges have been framed and an oral enquiry is proposed to be conducted shortly.
292 Physical Training Instructress, Presidency High School for Girls, Egmore, Madras.	Do.	Do.
293 Drawing Master, Government Training School, Villupuram.	1st October 1954.	The case is pending in the Court of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Tanjore.
294 Clerk, Government Basic Training School, Avana-shi.	9th March 1954.	The case was under trial in a court. Departmental Proceedings against him are now pursued.
295 Lower Division Clerk, Government Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore, Madras.	21st July 1954.	The case has been taken up by the Police. Departmental action has to be taken after the case is over.
296 Acting peon, King Institute, Guindy.	16th August 1954.	Explanation for show cause notice about proposed impositions of punishment is awaited.
297 Fitter coole, King Institute, Guindy.	19th August 1954, fore-noon.	Do.
298 Veterinary College, Vepery	15th October 1954, fore-noon.	Case is under investigation.
299 Upper Division Clerk, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	4th January 1954.	The Police conducted the enquiry and he was tried and convicted in the Magistrate's Court. The relevant documents were returned by Court only recently.
300 Linen attendant, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	12th July 1954 afternoon.	Some of the papers sent to the Commissioner of Police were received back on 30th November 1954. Further action has to be taken by Police. A separate explanation is being called for from Sri Somasundaram.
301 Weighman, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	Do.	Final orders are under issue.

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<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
302 Peon, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	14th September 1954, after-noon.	Final orders are under issue.
303 Male nursing orderly, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	23rd September 1954, after-noon.	In the stage of show cause notice for imposing punishment.
304 Lower Division Clerk, Government Hospital, Dharapuram, Coimbatore district.	13th December 1953.	Convicted by the Court. Proceedings ordering his dismissal are being made.
305 Sweeper, Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.	1st November 1954.	Reply to the charges framed against him are awaited.
306 Officiating Upper Division Clerk, Office of the Director of Medical Services, Madras.	28th January 1954.	The main complainant who was requested to be present at the time of enquiry has not attended so far. The matter is under consideration.
307 Prohibition Guard ..	6th September 1954.	Enquiry is being conducted by the Deputy Prohibition Officer, Chingleput. The Prohibition Guard is playing dilatory tactics to prolong the enquiry.
308 Do. ..	25th September 1953.	The driver was found guilty of theft of Government jeep by Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Chingleput, and the judgment copy was received only on 1st November 1954
309 Petty Officer	23rd September 1954.	Enquiry pending with the Deputy Prohibition Officer, Poonamallee.
310 Prohibition Sub-Inspector.	7th May 1954.	The charges are still pending enquiry with Deputy Prohibition Officer, Cuddalore, and Special. The Sub-Inspector tries to prolong the enquiry under some pretext or other.
311 Do. ..	31st August 1954.	The Sub-Inspector was to have retired on 1st September 1954, forenoon. He was placed under suspension under orders of the Government—vide their Memorandum No. 85990 (Pro.) 52-20, Home, dated 30th August 1954. Orders of the Government are awaited.
312 Petty Officer	4th January 1954.	The charges of corruption are pending enquiry with Deputy Prohibition Officer, Special. The delinquent officer is trying to procrastinate the enquiry, adopting dilatory tactics.
313 Prohibition Guard ..	2nd January 1954.	The records of enquiry has since been received by the District Prohibition Officer, South Arcot. Orders will be passed soon by the District Prohibition Officer.
314 Do.	20th January 1954.	Found smuggling liquor bottles from the French territory on 17th September 1953. He stands charged before the Court. Further action will be taken after the case is disposed of in the Court.
315 Do.	2nd November 1954.	Enquiry has just been started.
316 Do.	17th September 1954.	The Prohibition Guard's written statement of defence is awaited.

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Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
317 District Prohibition Officer.	14th November 1952.	Enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings has been completed. The Tribunal's report is being examined.
318 Do.	13th August 1954.	The enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings has been completed. The Officer has been asked to show cause why he should not be dismissed from service. His written representation is awaited.
319 First Grade Warder, Central Jail, Cuddalore.	3rd September 1954.	He is involved in a prohibition case. Departmental action will be taken against him when the case against this warder is finally disposed of in the Court.
320 Lower Division Clerk, Central Jail, Salem.	18th September 1954.	The case is pending before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Salem.
321 Special First Grade Petty Officer, Borstal School, Palamcottah.	12th October 1954.	The suspension is on account of criminal case against him and not for any departmental enquiry.
322 Stores Keeper, Central Jail, Cannanore.	11th December 1954.	Suspended for serious irregularities noticed in respect of Stores in Central Jail, Cannanore. Matter referred for investigation.
323 Peon, Regional Transport office, Tirunelveli.	30th September 1954.	For alleged attempt to assault another peon within the office.
324 Prohibition Guard	10th August 1954.	The Prohibition Guard has been asked to show cause why he should not be dismissed from service by the City Prohibition Officer in his memorandum, dated 22nd November 1954. The Prohibition Guard's explanation is awaited.
325 Prohibition Guard	} 27th April 1954.	They were originally removed from service on the charges that they were responsible for the escape of two accused. Certain procedural irregularity were pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner subsequently and fresh charges were framed. The explanation of the Prohibition Guards was received on 17th November 1954.
326 Do.		
327 Do.		
328 Do.	4th November 1954.	Convicted under section 4 (i) (a), 4 (i) (j) of the Madras Prohibition Act and under section 75 of the City Police Act on 5th November 1954. The judgment copy is awaited to take further action.
329 Do.	3rd September 1954.	The final representation of the Prohibition Guard has since been received only on 18th November 1954.
330 Prohibition Sub-Inspector.	31st May 1954.	} Their statements for defence, for the charges framed have been received recently. Further enquiry is proceeding.
331 Prohibition Guard	30th May 1954.	
332 Do.	31st May 1954.	
333 Do.	Do.	
334 Do.	1st June 1954.	
335 Do.	31st May 1954.	
336 Do.	Do.	
337 Do.	30th May 1954.	}
338 Do.	Do.	
339 Lower Division Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli.	27th October 1954.	There is no delay in the disposal of the case.

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Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
340 Sarishtadar, Sub-Court, Sivaganga, Ramanthapuram.	1st October 1953.	The matter was reported for investigation on 28th September 1954. Charge-sheet was filed on 28th March 1954 and the cases were registered on the file of the District. Magistrate (Judicial), Devakottai. Charges framed on 7th September 1954 and the case is still pending.
341 Officiating Clerk (Lower Division Clerk), Sub-Magistrate's Court, Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli district.	15th July 1954.	Posted for enquiry to 25th November 1954 on receipt of the reply to the charges on 4th November 1954.
342 Irrigation Conservancy, Subordinate, Grade II.	7th April 1953.	This subordinate was placed under suspension for alleged misappropriation of Cement belonging to Government. He is absconding. The case is now pending in the Additional First-class Magistrate's Court, Tanjore, as a long-standing case pending the apprehension and arrest of the party by Police to whom a report was made in the matter.
343 Supervisor (Electrical), Grade II.	27th January 1953.	A criminal case filed against him for criminal breach of trust failed. Departmental action is being taken. The delay is due to action against him in a Court of law.
344 Acting Lower Division Clerk and temporary Upper Division Clerk, Stationery office.	1st September 1951.	The clerk was placed under suspension. The matter was enquired into by the Tribunal. Explanation of the clerk has been received. Explanation called for from the former Assistant Superintendent of Stationery is also involved in the case submitted through the Board of Revenue is awaited.
345 Acting lorry driver, Stationery Stores.	24th April 1954.	The driver was placed under suspension as he had colluded with the lorry workers in the pilferage of packing materials from the Government Press premises through the lorry in charge of the driver. The lorry driver has been asked to show cause against his removal from service. His explanation has been received. It is under examination.
346 Senior Proof-reader, Government Press.	18th June 1954.	The Senior proof-reader was placed under suspension for violation of rule 13 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. The departmental enquiry against the individual has not yet been commenced. The records required for taking departmental action against the individual have been called for.
347 Permanent Lower Division Clerk, Collector's office, Madras.	30th September 1954.	Placed under suspension. The clerk has been asked to show cause against his removal from service. His explanation has been received. It is under examination.

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Serial number and designation. (1)	Date from which placed under suspension. (2)	Reasons for delay if any. (3)
348 Senior Inspector, Madurai Circle in the Kallar Reclamation Department.	21st October 1949.	When the Senior Inspector was working under the Special Deputy Collector for Kallar Reclamation, he was placed under suspension by the District Magistrate, Madurai. Though he was first convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year by the Additional First-class Magistrate, Madurai, he was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Madurai, on appeal. Departmental action is being pursued by the Special Deputy Collector, Kallar Reclamation. The Collector of Madurai has been requested to expedite departmental action against the Senior Inspector.
349 Senior Inspector, Dindigul Circle.	30th June 1952.	Charges framed against the Inspector and it was tentatively decided to dismiss him from service. He has been directed to show cause against the dismissal from the service and has been granted time till 30th November 1954 to submit his reply.
350 Senior Inspector, Chingleput Circle.	21st August 1953.	The criminal complaint filed against the Senior Inspector is still under investigation.
351 Senior Inspector, Tuticorin Circle.	20th December 1953.	Prosecution of this Senior Inspector was dropped and departmental action was taken against him and charges were framed against him. Certain additional particulars called for from the Deputy Registrar, Tuticorin, for substantiating the charges have been received on 1st November 1954.
352 Senior Inspector, Vellore Circle.	2nd March 1954.	The Senior Inspector was ordered to be restored to service on 23rd October 1954 but has not yet re-joined duty.
353 Junior Inspector, Salem Circle.	30th August 1954.	The charges against this Junior Inspector are pending disposal by the Deputy Registrar, Salem. He has been instructed on 19th October 1954 to expedite the disposal of the charges.
354 Routine clerk, Cuddalore.	1st September 1954.	Charges against the clerk have been framed.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 30 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd August 1955, page 16 supra.]

		RS.	
(a) The amount of money expended year by year for the development of rural water supplies from 1953-54 upto date;	(a) (i) 1953-54	28,14,701	
	(ii) 1944-55	39,81,800	
(b) the nature of improvements done to rural water supplies;	(b) Mainly sinking of new wells and improvements and repairs to the existing public wells, and also provision of overhead tanks and pipes in panchayat areas in stray cases.		
		1953-54.	1954-55.
(c) the number of new wells sunk, the number of old wells improved, the number of wells in which fresh water was struck, the number of wells in which water was not struck and the number of wells actually put in use and that are now in use;	(c) Number of new wells sunk.	1,382	422
	Number of old wells improved.	325	39
	Number of wells in which fresh water was struck.	1,617	401
	Number of wells in which fresh water was not struck.	90	60
	Number of wells actually put in use and	1,617	401
	that are now in use.	1,617	401
(d) the number of wells sunk or dug in private properties; and	(d) Number of wells sunk or dug on private properties.	48	58
(e) the technical and administrative authorities who are responsible for the expenditure of money on the improvement of rural water supplies.	(e) The works are sanctioned by Collectors, after getting technical approval of the site plan by the District Health Officer and after obtaining expert opinion from the Industries Department where trial boring is necessary. The execution of works is supervised by the Revenue Divisional Officer assisted by the Tahsildars and the Minor Irrigation staff. The Minor Irrigation Overseers record measurements on execution and Minor Irrigation Supervisors checkmeasure these works. In some cases the works are checkmeasured by Tahsildars and also by Revenue Divisional Officers. Major works will in future be checkmeasured by the Assistant Engineer (Public Health) recently appointed. The bills are passed by the Revenue Divisional Officers.		

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 32 asked by Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd August 1955, page 18 supra.]

Districts.	1954.		1953.	
	Doses.	Value.	Doses.	Value.
		RS.		RS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arcot, South	266,170	16,636	230,700	14,419
Arcot, North	184,690	11,543	227,430	14,214
Chingleput	97,585	6,099	93,090	5,817
Coimbatore	256,735	16,046	267,845	16,740
Kanara, South	152,540	9,534	145,010	9,063
Madurai	343,680	21,480	321,920	20,120
Malabar, North	173,420	10,839	339,010	21,188
Malabar, South	210,985	13,187		
Nilgiris, the	21,185	1,324	17,690	1,106
Ramanathapuram	139,740	8,734	119,180	7,449
Salem	221,430	13,839	221,040	13,815
Tanjore	207,510	12,969	192,080	12,005
Tiruchirappalli	224,450	14,028	210,910	13,182
Tirunelveli	168,690	10,543	148,560	9,285
Anantapur	150,400	9,400	147,770	9,236
Chittoor	102,875	6,430	107,110	6,694
Cuddapah	113,240	7,078	117,190	7,324
Godavari, East	170,780	10,674	171,480	10,718
Godavari, West	114,160	7,135	114,145	7,135
Guntur	175,175	10,948	156,640	9,790
Krishna	150,550	9,409	145,530	9,096
Kurnool	189,760	11,860	114,020	7,126
Nellore	119,050	7,441	122,530	7,658
Srikakulam	160,430	10,027	316,190	19,762
Visakhapatnam	139,960	8,748		
Madras Corporation	221,750	13,859	220,120	13,758
Municipalities (Madras State).	512,875	32,055	631,030	39,439
Municipalities (Andhra State).	280,600	17,538		
Total ..	5,270,415	3,29,401	4,898,220	3,06,139

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APPENDIX V.

(Vide item No. VI on page 29 supra.)

Address by Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, to the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly and Council assembled together at the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at 12 noon on Monday, the 1st August 1955.

Hon'ble Members of the Legislature,

Allow me to extend my welcome and greetings to you when you have assembled once again after only a short recess, for a busy legislative session, and wish you success in your arduous labours. Before proceeding further and announcing the work that awaits you, I should like to offer on your behalf and on mine, our tribute of gratitude and admiration to our Prime Minister, for his sustained and valiant efforts in the cause of international peace and goodwill. He, as you know, toured through many countries during the last few weeks, and has now come back to us, having won great laurels for himself on behalf of us all, and having spread the message of our ancient land far and wide. The principles embodied in *Pancha Shila*—the five cardinal principles of co-existence—are being recognized and accepted by many peoples on many continents, as the result of his devoted labours. We should like to record our deep appreciation of the services that he has rendered in raising the stature of our country, and enabling our voice to be heard effectively in the counsels of the nations of the world.

2. Hon'ble Members will doubtless have learnt that the President has appointed the Hon'ble Speaker of our Legislative Assembly, Shri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, to be a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. He has an impressive record of public service to his credit; and for the last nine years, he has acted as the Speaker of our Assembly. During this long period, he has firmly maintained the dignity of the House, and jealously guarded its rights and privileges. He has endeared himself to all Members by his sympathetic understanding of their difficulties, and his ever-ready willingness to help them in every possible way. He has always guided the proceedings of the House to the admiration and satisfaction of everyone, and unstintingly placed his great knowledge of constitutional law, custom and procedure at our disposal. He will be joining his duties at Delhi in about a fortnight's time. We shall very greatly miss his familiar figure in the familiar place in the Chair; and I should like to assure him on your behalf and on mine, that we shall always remember him,

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and trust he too will not forget us. He carries with him our warmest good wishes in his new sphere of useful public activity, and we have every confidence that he will distinguish himself there by his love of justice and fairplay, as he has done so amply here:

3. We note with considerable satisfaction that our friends in Andhra have re-established stable parliamentary Government. This is of special significance to us, because we have yet to settle certain common problems, more particularly the one relating to the adjustment of a mutually acceptable boundary; and this is negotiated best with a Government which commands the full confidence of Andhra public opinion. A direct approach has been made suggesting that the border question may be taken up immediately on the basis of the population of the disputed villages as reported in the 1951 census. The response has been encouraging, and with goodwill and mutual understanding, we may hope to resolve this issue to the satisfaction of the largest number of the people affected on either side.

4. Seasonal conditions have been fair so far. The South-West Monsoon has commenced in time, and our irrigation reservoirs have received an initial replenishment. Let us hope and trust that the present favourable turn will continue, and that we would be blessed with another good agricultural year. We are also greatly relieved to find that agricultural prices are again looking up, and that the earlier apprehensions of an imminent slump, have luckily not proved true.

5. We are indeed happy that commendable harmony prevails amongst the different classes and shades of political opinion in the State; and this is reflected satisfactorily in the Law and Order situation. The agrarian problem takes an acute form, from time to time, in isolated pockets, and the Government are proposing measures for a lasting solution of the same. A Bill to ban the eviction of cultivating tenants and to restore their tenancies to persons evicted in the recent past, is coming up for your consideration immediately. This will be followed by another measure to fix fair rents for tenants in all the districts. In implementing the intentions of the Government on the fixation of a ceiling on the possession of land and other connected matters, certain constitutional difficulties have been pointed out, and these are under examination. The Government are well aware that a satisfactory settlement of these problems, is an essential part of a welfare State which we are all anxious to establish; and with your co-operation, all impediments in the way will, it is hoped, be speedily removed.

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6. Land reforms alone, however, will not take us far in helping us to shed the inherited poverty of ages and ensure a socialistic pattern of society. The most urgent task before us is to implement a second and more ambitious Five-Year Plan based on the economy built up with anxious care, during the period of the current Plan. In preparing this second Plan, it is the intention of the Government to give an opportunity to the people of every village to frame their own plan for the village. Special staff has been appointed in the districts of Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem, Chingleput, Ramnad and the Nilgiris for assisting District Collectors to prepare village, municipal and district plans in consultation with the people of every village. With the experience gained in these districts, similar arrangements may be organized in the other districts as well. In the meanwhile, the Heads of Departments have drafted their respective departmental plans, wherein they have made provision for the anticipated recommendations of district planning bodies. The Government have made a preliminary scrutiny of the departmental estimates; and as was to be expected, this rough plan is somewhat oversized on the available resources. Representatives of the Government will be discussing the nature and extent of the Central assistance, with the Planning Commission, on the 12th and 13th of this month. After this discussion, a white paper embodying the proposals, will be placed for the consideration of this Legislature towards the end of the month. The Plan will be finalized only after Hon'ble Members have had an opportunity of discussing details and proposing modifications, consistent with our financial resources.

7. Meanwhile, satisfactory progress is being made on all works covered by the first Plan. The budget for the year had anticipated an outlay of Rs. 26 crores on works in the State Plan, towards which a public loan of about Rs. 7 crores has just been advertised, and subscriptions to the same will commence on the 16th of this month. The target we have set is indeed high compared with similar issues by other States, but let us hope that with the enthusiastic co-operation of the public, we would reach it. It will have to be realized that the size of the second Plan will depend largely on the extent we can mobilize the peoples' savings towards the national effort. I appeal to you and to the people of this State whom you represent, to assist wholeheartedly in the drive, and make the venture a great success.

8. The major irrigation projects included in the Plan are all making encouraging progress. The Bhayani reservoir has been completed, and water will be available to a whole ayacut of 2 lakhs

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of acres in the current season. The Malampuzha, Manimuthar and the Mettur Canal Schemes are expected to be completed during this financial year extending assured irrigation over another lakh of acres. Execution has also commenced on the Amaravathi, Vaigai, Sathanur and Krishnagiri projects, which will be carried forward into the new Plan. The progress of the minor irrigation programme is equally satisfactory. The storage in tanks had been improved hitherto by strengthening the bunds and raising the full-tank level wherever practicable. The Chief Engineer is now preparing a pilot scheme for the removal of the accumulated silt in tank-beds to neighbouring dry lands on the foreshore, so that the capacity of each tank may be increased and the soil of dry lands, enriched. If this experiment proves economic, the scheme may be extended generally. We can, however, hope to expand irrigation appreciably, only by diverting to our side, some of the surplus waters of the Western Ghats, now running to waste into the Arabian Sea. Let me hasten to reassure our friends across the Ghats, that it is not the intention of this Government to suggest the diversion of any waters which can be used for irrigation in the Travancore-Cochin State. This Government can also give them the necessary facilities to exploit the power potential of those waters or take up joint power-projects with them. Preliminary survey has disclosed that such diversion is possible in a few places in the high ranges, without any injury whatsoever to the people of Travancore-Cochin, and with considerable benefit to the economy of the country as a whole. The Government intend to pursue this issue and convince them of the reasonableness and usefulness of our request, so that some of these works may be taken up during the period of the second Plan.

9. On the side of electricity, the Madras Thermal Station has been further strengthened by one more 15,000 kilo-watt generator. With this addition, we have reached the target of 1,11,000 K.Ws. of new generation for the period of the current Plan. Execution has commenced on the Periyar Hydro-Electric project, and we hope to make a start with the Kundah project within this year. The rural electrification programme is also making encouraging progress.

10. Now that we have stabilised our food economy, the emphasis of the new Plan should rightly be on industrial development. The investigations we conducted at considerable cost, on the lignite deposits of Neiveli, may come in very useful in this connection. The main difficulty in the extraction of this mineral,

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is the presence of artesian waters under high pressure beneath the lignite layer. To cope with this problem, high-power pumps have been ordered from overseas, and are expected to be in position in the quarry by the middle of September. The erection of a new power station to operate these pumps, will also be completed by then. Our experts are confident that the new pumps can keep the artesian springs well under control; and this gives us hope that lignite can be extracted at economic cost. In the meanwhile the Government of India have assumed financial responsibility for the venture; and a multi-purpose project, costing about Rs. 60 crores for the development of power and several industries based on that power, is being drawn up. On the results of the pumping test we may hope to start the project at the very commencement of the new Plan. Other major industries actively considered for inclusion in the Plan, are the extraction of aluminium from the bauxite deposits in Salem, and a steel foundry for the fabrication of heavy machinery. We have also pressed on the Government of India our case for the location of their heavy electrical plant in this State. The Industries Department has drawn up an ambitious programme for the development of many medium, small scale and cottage industries, and this will come up for your consideration along with the new Plan.

11. The Community Development Projects and the National Extension Services now cover about a fourth of the rural population of the State. It is the intention of the Government to extend these beneficent measures over the whole State within the new Plan period. The setting up of an elaborate field organisation for this purpose, raises the issue whether we can afford two parallel organisations in the districts: one for development and the other for administration. Some measure of integration seems called for; and as an immediate start, it is proposed to make the Revenue Divisional Officer function as the Block Development Officer, and to limit the area of his jurisdiction. The Local Development Programme is becoming increasingly popular. The peoples' contribution has been substantial; and the demand for additional allotment is coming in from all the districts. The Government have recently enhanced this grant by about Rs. 1 crore so that the enthusiasm of the people towards improving their living conditions, might be sustained.

12. Public health is being maintained satisfactorily, and the State has been free from epidemics of any grave magnitude. The rural water-supply programme is being accelerated, and a new scheme of protected water-supply to groups of villages in the

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Cauvery, Periyar, Vaigai and Tambraparani deltas has been recently sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 120 lakhs. Urban water-supply schemes for the City of Madras and many of the major municipalities at a cost of about Rs. 2½ crores during this year, are also making appreciable progress.

13. The recommendations of the Committee on Rural Credit Survey for the reorganisation of co-operative credit and marketing are being examined by the Government. The Registrar has formulated comprehensive proposals for this State, and it is the intention of the Government to implement them as soon as the necessary Central financing organisations are set up so that our agriculturists may gain their release from the professional money-lender and learn to be self-reliant. A pilot scheme to serve two taluks in each of the districts of Malabar, South Kanara, Chingleput, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Ramnad, will be put into operation in the current year itself to gain practical experience of the working of the proposals.

14. In the field of elementary education, new schools are now being opened in every village with a population of 500 and more. Our further aim is to increase enrolment by about 40 per cent of the existing strength in the age group of 6 to 11; by 25 per cent in the age group of 11 to 14, and by about 25 per cent in the age group of 14 to 17. This programme will be spread over the period of the second Plan, but it is necessary to train immediately a large number of teachers for employment from the beginning of the next academic year. Twenty new training schools and 5 new training colleges are being opened in the current year itself to meet the new demand. The " Bhoodan Movement " in aid of schools, inaugurated by the Chief Minister recently, is gaining momentum; and a Committee with Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, M.L.C., as Chairman, is being constituted to advise the Government on how this movement should be organised for the support of village schools. The diversified course of education is being newly introduced in 40 secondary schools from this academic year. An expert Committee is being constituted to take steps for the adoption of the regional language as the medium of instruction in colleges. On the side of medical education, the strength of the Madurai Medical College has been increased from 50 to 65 and that of the College of Indigenous Medicine, from 100 to 125, from this academic year.

15. The removal of the disabilities of Harijans and Backward communities continues to receive the attention of the Government. With the opening of elementary schools in all big villages, the

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necessity for special schools for Harijans has diminished. They will be encouraged to join common schools where they will receive all the existing concessions. With a view to induce children of all communities to join Harijan schools and thereby help in the free mixing of Harijans with other communities, it is proposed to supply mid-day meals to non-Harijan pupils attending Harijan Welfare Schools as an experimental measure in the North Arcot district. A new Harijan housing scheme has been sanctioned in the Madurai district with Government subsidy whereby 90 tiled houses each costing about Rs. 1,350 will be constructed in one colony, of which a few will be allotted to non-Harijans who volunteer to live side by side with Harijans. The Government are also considering other housing schemes for Harijans as a part of the general housing schemes for poorer classes. With a view to provide opportunities for employment to Harijans in industry and trade, it is proposed to appoint Welfare Officers in all districts, and a start has just been made in the industrial districts of Madurai and Coimbatore.

16. Besides Land legislation already referred to, the other legislative measures for consideration in this session are the following :—

(a) A Bill to replace Ordinance I of 1955 by which the Madras Tobacco Taxation Act, 1955, was amended to remove certain defects.

(b) A Bill to replace Ordinance II of 1955 which enabled the extension of the City Tenants Protection Act, 1921, to other municipal towns.

(c) A measure to levy a surcharge of 2 annas in the rupee on all land revenue, including water rates.

(d) A measure to consolidate the laws relating to money-lending in the State.

(e) Comprehensive amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax Act to remedy defects noticed in the working of the Act.

(f) Enabling legislation to acquire private forests in Malabar and South Kanara for the better conservation of these.

(g) A measure to regulate the cutting of trees and the cultivation of lands in hill stations.

(h) Amendments to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, to provide for a regular Government cadre for Municipal Commissioners.

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(i) Extension of the life of the Madras Building (Lease and Rent Control) Act of 1949.

(j) Amendments to the City Police Act and the Gaming Act, to prevent gambling in public streets on prices of New York Cotton and bullion markets, etc.

(k) A Bill to regulate the transfer and distribution of land donated as part of the Bhoodan Yagna Movement.

(l) A Resolution under Article 252 of the Constitution empowering Parliament to legislate imposing restrictions on the use of cross-word puzzles in gambling."

17. I should like, before I close, to offer my grateful thanks to you for the uniform courtesy you have kindly always extended to me personally. I have every confidence that your deliberations carried on in a spirit of cordiality and tolerance, will result in decisions being taken that will prove to be of lasting benefit to the State and its People.

